

Marcos Rivals: 'An Ordinary Housewife' and a Political Pro

Aquino Is Seen as a Symbol Of Accumulated Grievances

By Seth Mydans
New York Times Service

MANILA — Corazon C. Aquino, who will face President Ferdinand E. Marcos in elections set for February, says her advisers keep telling her to stop referring to herself as "just an ordinary housewife."

"And anyway," she said the other day, "I am not a housewife any more because I cannot take care of my house anymore, so many things have come up."

What has now come up, after days of last-ditch negotiation, is her emergence as the leader of the Philippine opposition in its attempt to end the 20-year rule of Mr. Marcos, whom it blames for the country's economic decline and growing instability.

Corazon Aquino, the 52-year-old widow of Benigno S. Aquino Jr., the most popular opposition figure and a lifelong challenger to Mr. Marcos, has come to symbolize the accumulated grievances within the nation against the president.

"I know very well that I am not the victim who has suffered the most," she said in announcing her candidacy Dec. 3, "but it just so happens that perhaps I am the best-known victim of Mr. Marcos's long list of victims."

"That announcement was made one day after a court acquitted 26

defendants, all but one of them soldiers, in the assassination of her husband as he returned to Manila in 1983 after three years in the United States.

Mrs. Aquino has said repeatedly that she holds Mr. Marcos responsible for the assassination, and she says she is prepared to make the accusation to his face.

Mrs. Aquino appears to be a genuinely reluctant politician who despite herself has inherited her husband's mantle as unifier of the fractious Philippine opposition. She says she has accepted her new role only after long sessions of prayer and sleepless nights.

She says that she feels uncomfortable around politicians and that she is still learning to speak their language of "hard realities."

But by both her own account and those of her associates, she is of necessity learning the role of leader, learning to be less polite and to contradict the seasoned politicians who were her husband's associates when she was "just a housewife."

By these accounts, it was Mrs. Aquino herself who decided Wednesday to compromise and accept Mr. Laurel's party as her sole standard. She told the party founded by her husband that it must accept her decision to set it aside.

"This time, let me assert myself," she was quoted as having told her inner circle.

Corazon Cojuangco Aquino was born Jan. 25, 1933, in Iloilo Province, 30 miles (30 kilometers) north of Manila. She was the sixth of eight children in one of the country's wealthiest landowning families.

She received a privileged education in an exclusive Manila girls' elementary school. She continued her education in the United States, first at the Raven Hill Academy in Philadelphia and then at Notre Dame in New York.

Mrs. Aquino was graduated in 1953 with a degree in French and mathematics from Mount St. Vincent College in New York, then returned to the Philippines. She began studying law, but cut her academic career short to marry Benigno Aquino, an energetic young politician.

Her husband rose rapidly in politics to become the country's youngest senator and a likely successor to Mr. Marcos, whose second and constitutionally final term was to expire in 1973.

Meanwhile, Corazon Aquino was bearing him the first of five children, keeping house and serving coffee during the political gatherings at their home at which her husband spent long hours in discussions.

Her political education accelerated after 1972 when Mr. Marcos declared martial law and imprisoned her husband for eight years. During this time, she was Benigno Aquino's link to his supporters outside, and carried memorized messages to and from him, some of which were published in the foreign press.

Benigno Aquino was allowed to go to the United States in 1980 for heart surgery, and the family spent three years with him there until he returned in August 1983 to his death at Manila International Airport.

Since then, Corazon Aquino has grown steadily to become the focus around which the opposition now appears to have been able to unite against Mr. Marcos.



Mrs. Aquino and Mr. Laurel kicking off their campaign.

Opposition Starts Campaign Amid Brass Bands, Confetti

Reuters

MANILA — Corazon C. Aquino and Salvador H. Laurel kicked off their joint election campaign Thursday to unseat President Ferdinand E. Marcos.

Campaigning together in Mr. Laurel's stronghold of Batangas province, south of Manila, the two were greeted with brass bands and serenades, and showered with confetti and streamers.

"If this is a promise of things to come, we will make it," Mrs. Aquino said.

Mr. Marcos, meanwhile, accused his opponents of making "false promises, empty talk, lies and deceptions." He said at a meeting with grain traders that the pres-

idency meant "sacrifices and burdens."

"It requires not ambition but vision, prudence not Quixotic passion," he said. "Of course, there are men and women who believe otherwise and who think they can hobble their way to the presidency by pandering to public emotion, without even a semblance of a program of government."

Mrs. Aquino and Mr. Laurel agreed Wednesday to run on a single ticket, with Mr. Laurel as the vice presidential candidate. Mr. Marcos has named Arturo M. Tolentino, a former foreign minister, as his vice presidential running mate. The election is scheduled for Feb. 7.

Laurel Has Personal Ties To President and His Palace

By Seth Mydans
New York Times Service

MANILA — In a way, Salvador H. Laurel has been preparing all his life to run for president of the Philippines, a fact that made his concession to Corazon C. Aquino to be the candidate for vice president under her all the more difficult.

A politician from a family of politicians, Mr. Laurel spent part of his childhood in Malacanan Palace, the presidential residence, while his father, José Laurel Sr., was the leader of the Philippines during the Japanese occupation.

His brother, José Laurel Jr., was speaker of the House of Representatives for many years before the imposition of martial law in 1972.

In a nation ruled by a relatively small number of powerful families, Mr. Laurel has personal ties with both President Ferdinand E. Marcos and Mrs. Aquino.

When Mr. Marcos, as a young law student, was accused of the murder of a man who had defeated his father in a local election, it was Mr. Laurel's grandfather, a Supreme Court justice, who wrote an opinion exonerating him.

Decades later, when Mr. Laurel was out of the country during the birth of his first two children a year apart, it was Benigno S. Aquino Jr., Corazon Aquino's late husband and Mr. Laurel's best friend, who waited in his place outside the delivery room.

Mr. Laurel, who was a senator before the imposition of martial law, first made a name for himself as an advocate of justice for the poor. He founded the legal aid society of the Philippines, and in 1976 he was awarded the title of most outstanding legal aid lawyer of the world by the International Bar Association.

Unlike Mr. Aquino and a number of other prominent politicians, Mr. Laurel was not arrested during martial law, but rather continued to support Mr. Marcos. He won a seat on the Interim National Assembly in 1978 as a candidate in the president's party.

His property was not seized by Mr. Marcos during martial law, although the land of many other wealthy families was confiscated.

It was not until 1982 that Mr.

Laurel became an active member of the opposition, calling news conferences to publicize what he said were abuses by the government.

Mr. Laurel headed the welcoming committee at Manila International Airport in August 1983 for Mr. Aquino when he returned and was assassinated.

Mr. Laurel attempted to read Mr. Aquino's prepared arrival statement into the record of the National Assembly. He was prevented from doing so, and when he took the floor to announce his resignation in protest, the lights in the hall were turned off.

Despite his recent leadership of the opposition, Mr. Laurel, 57, has not managed to rid himself of the stigma among his colleagues of having supported the president throughout martial law and having avoided the suffering of Mr. Aquino and other politicians.

When he made new demands Sunday on Mrs. Aquino that she determine their unity, members of her party hinted darkly at a Marcos connection that supposedly might dilute Mr. Laurel's commitment to the opposition cause.

Salvador Hidalgo Laurel, whose nickname is Doy, was born in Manila on Nov. 18, 1928, and studied at the University of the Philippines, where he was captain of the debating team. He went on, like his father, to earn a doctorate in law from Yale University.

He is married to Cecilia Diaz Laurel, an artist and stage designer, and they have eight children, three of whom are popular singers here. Others have successful careers in business and on the stage.

Popular with women, he plays the violin, enjoys a round of golf in the early mornings, and is said to be able to perform a fair imitation of Frank Sinatra.

The stumbling block raised last Sunday to unity with Mrs. Aquino was a matter of importance to Mr. Laurel, the professional politician. He insisted that the political grouping he has built up in the last two years, the United Nationalist Democratic Organization, be accredited as its sole party.

Known as UNIDO, it is a grouping of opposition parties molded by Mr. Laurel into a solid party with electoral organization in much of the country. It claims to be the only opposition grouping technically prepared to fight an election, and Mr. Laurel has invested his political future in it.

Its program of reform treads a center line that may not be acceptable to many of Mrs. Aquino's more radical backers.

Officials in Israel Impose Blackout On Spy Inquiry

Reuters

JERUSALEM — Israeli and U.S. officials imposed a news blackout Thursday on the visit of a U.S. team investigating the case of Jonathan Jay Pollard, a former civilian intelligence analyst for the U.S. Navy who is accused of selling military secrets to Israel.

The blackout was accompanied by increased vigilance by Israel's military censors. On Wednesday, the censors deleted all but 60 words from a Reuters dispatch of 700 words on the spy case.

"From this moment on, there will be no information available on the subject," said a U.S. Embassy spokesman when asked about the whereabouts of the five investigators who arrived Wednesday. The investigators will interview at least three Israelis thought to be connected with Mr. Pollard, according to sources.

A car carrying an American camera crew from the CBS network was forced off the Jerusalem-Tel Aviv highway by U.S. security officers when it followed the investigators from their hotel. CBS personnel said the car was rammed by a U.S. Embassy vehicle. The embassy described the incident as a mistake.

Anglican Envoy Delays Trip to Beirut

Reuters

LONDON — The Church of England envoy, Terry Waite, will travel to Beirut within two weeks in a new attempt to obtain the release of four Americans kidnapped in Lebanon, his office said Thursday.

Mr. Waite's office had said Wednesday that he would return this week. But a spokeswoman said Thursday: "Mr. Waite is engaged in a series of talks relating to his mission in Beirut."

She said Mr. Waite, who visited Lebanon and the United States last month, would fly to Beirut sometime before Christmas.

His efforts were set back last

WORLD BRIEFS

Bonner Call to Sakharov Is Jammed

NEWTON, Massachusetts (AP) — Andrei D. Sakharov, the exiled Soviet dissident, told his wife, Yelena G. Bonner, on Thursday that he was "more or less in a good state of health." But her telephone call was jammed when she tried to tell him that she had seen films of him taken with hidden cameras, according to Mrs. Bonner's daughter, Tatiana Yankelevich.

Mrs. Yankelevich said her mother called Mr. Sakharov, 64, a physicist and human rights activist, and spoke for about 10 minutes. The call was arranged so that Mr. Sakharov, who has no telephone, could be summoned by telegram to show up at a public phone. Films of the Sakharovs in public have been released to Western news organizations in recent weeks.

It was the first time Mrs. Bonner had spoken with Mr. Sakharov since leaving Gorky on Dec. 2 to seek treatment of heart and eye ailments in the West.

Document Set on Liberation Theology

VATICAN CITY (Reuters) — Cardinal Joseph Ratzinger, head of the Vatican department that watches over doctrinal orthodoxy, said Thursday he was preparing a new document on liberation theology.

The West German cardinal, prefect of the Congregation for the Doctrine of the Faith, said the document had still to be approved but might be published early next year. The Vatican imposed a one-year publication ban early this year on the Reverend Leonardo Boff, a Brazilian theologian who is considered a leading advocate of greater church identification with the poor.

Church sources said the new document on liberation theology was expected to highlight positive aspects, following trenchant criticism contained in the congregation's ruling of August 1984.

Anti-Apartheid Panel Meets in U.K.

LONDON (AP) — A Commonwealth committee of leading political and religious leaders met for the first time on Thursday to discuss how to persuade the South African government to dismantle its apartheid system.

Malcolm Fraser, former prime minister of Australia and co-chairman of the seven-member group, called Thursday's discussion "very useful" but refused to disclose details, saying that public discussion would hamper the group's work.

"It will require a great deal of patience, hopefully a good deal of tact on our part," Mr. Fraser said in a British Broadcasting Corp. radio interview, "and we're going to try and achieve the confidence of different groups, different people in South Africa." The Commonwealth consists of Britain and its former colonies.

Hoyte Claims Victory in Guyana Vote

GEORGETOWN, Guyana (NVT) — President Desmond Hoyte has claimed an "overwhelming" victory in the elections here and has said he was "categorically denying" widespread charges of fraud and voter interference.

In a news conference Wednesday afternoon, Mr. Hoyte, 56, said he was satisfied that the elections held on Monday were "above board and regular." He dismissed accusations issued Wednesday by seven church, labor and human rights organizations as well as the Guyana Bar Association that the elections had been a "sordid catalogue of widespread disenfranchisement."

The organizations, which have generally been critical of the authoritarian government, said the misdeeds in the election included multiple voting, ejection of polling agents, threats, intimidation, violence and collusion by police and army personnel.

Mitterrand Proposes Help for Africa

PARIS (Reuters) — President François Mitterrand addressed the 12th French-African summit meeting Thursday and set out three basic conditions for economic recovery in Africa: lower interest rates, greater stability in foreign exchange rates, and new public and private financial aid.

"In the face of our multiple problems we must all act together in solidarity — Africans toward Africans, France toward Africa, and Africa toward Europe," he said at the meeting at which 38 nations were represented. In addition, Mr. Mitterrand called for greater self-sufficiency in food production and regional cooperation in line with the Organization of African Unity's blueprint for economic recovery.

Great Lakes Study Finds Toxin Threat

TORONTO (UPI) — Toxic chemicals, including suspected carcinogens, are getting into the food chain in the Great Lakes area, posing a threat to 30 million people, according to an American-Canadian study. "The lack of effective control measures seems likely to affect many generations to come," said the report, which is a review of the 1978 Great Lakes water quality agreement between the United States and Canada. The 40 million people affected by the more than 1,000 cancer-causing chemicals and other toxins found in the Great Lakes are the largest risk group ever identified in North America, said the report.

For the Record

Spanish air traffic controllers began a 48-hour strike Thursday, causing the national airlines Iberia and Aviaco, to cancel 70 flights. (AP)

President Habib Bourguiba of Tunisia, 82, has been ordered by his doctors to rest for three days because of "a slight cold," according to an official medical bulletin published Thursday. (AP)

The U.S. Senate confirmed Otis R. Bowen on Thursday as the third secretary of the Health and Human Services Department since President Ronald Reagan took office in 1981. Mr. Bowen, the former governor of Indiana, was confirmed in a 93-2 vote. (AP)

Sylvia Seegrist, 25, who was accused of killing three persons and wounding seven in a shooting spree Oct. 30 at a suburban Philadelphia shopping mall, was declared Thursday by a local judge incompetent to stand trial because of mental illness. (UPI)

About 1,000 Argentine rights activists and leftists began a 24-hour protest Wednesday outside the presidential palace in Buenos Aires, protesting a court's decision to acquit four former military rulers on rights charges and to convict five others on only some counts. (AP)

House Hearings Begin on Marcos's Holdings in U.S.

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — A House subcommittee has begun hearings into allegations that President Ferdinand E. Marcos of the Philippines and his wife, Imelda, have accumulated extensive real estate and other holdings in the United States. The hearings Wednesday were closed.

The House foreign affairs subcommittee on Asian and Pacific affairs, headed by Representative Stephen J. Solarz, Democrat of New York, had limited success in obtaining the information it sought, according to congressional sources.

Lawyers for three of the witnesses said their clients would not be able to provide all the information sought because of attorney-client privileges and insufficient time.

The issue of the Marcoses' wealth has been a focus of opposition charges in Manila as well as published reports in the United States, but none of the holdings cited in those reports or charges are listed in the Marcoses' names.

The Marcos family has denied owning real estate in the United States. While it is not illegal for foreigners like the Marcos family to own American real estate or other property, opposition leaders in the Philippines have charged that such properties were acquired with money from government coffers in Manila.

60 Hurt in U.S. Trolley Crash

United Press International

PHILADELPHIA — Nearly 60 people were injured, nine seriously, when a trolley derailed Wednesday during the evening rush hour and was hit by another trolley, city transit officials said Thursday.

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TRAVELLERS REASSURED 'WATER IN BOMBAY SAFE TO DRINK'

Based on his long and intimate acquaintance with Bombay our foreign correspondent writes: "Of all the things that people drink in Bombay, water has never figured prominently."

Most prefer Tonic in Bombay, Martini in Bombay or Orange in Bombay. Indeed, anything that one would usually mix in Bombay.

But, let me assure you, there is no need to stay clear of the water.

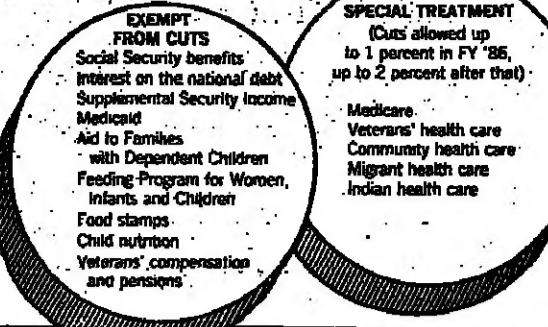
Those rumours which infer that water does not mix with this most distinctive of Imported London Dry Gins are well and truly ill-founded.



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GRAMM-RUDMAN-HOLLINGS: WHO'S SAFE FROM THE BUDGET AX



The Washington Post

U.S. Balanced-Budget Law: What It Does, How It Works

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — Here are some of the major points of the law signed by President Ronald Reagan aimed at forcing a balanced budget for the U.S. government by the 1991 fiscal year:

DEFICITS

The plan establishes statutory ceilings on federal deficits. For the 1986 fiscal year, which began Oct. 1, the maximum allowable deficit is \$171.9 billion, followed by \$144 billion for fiscal 1987, \$108 billion for fiscal 1988, \$72 billion for fiscal 1989, \$36 billion for fiscal 1990 and then no deficit for 1991.

After fiscal 1986, the deficit ceiling can still be exceeded by \$10 billion without automatic spending cuts being triggered. The White House Office of Management and Budget said the total deficit for the 1985 fiscal year, which ended Sept. 30, was \$211.9 billion.

MEETING THE GOALS

Early in the calendar year, the president is required to submit a budget for the coming fiscal year that does not exceed the deficit targets.

Congress then is to proceed with drafting a budget blueprint, including instructions to congressional committees to make changes in programs within their jurisdictions to meet the deficit targets.

The plan tightens congressional rules for the consideration of legislation that exceeds the budget limits.

ENFORCEMENT

In August of each year, the White House Office of Management and Budget and the Congressional Budget Office are required to make a report on the fiscal year about to begin, stating the projected budget deficit and the gap, if any, between the maximum statutory deficit.

These reports will be sent to the General Accounting Office, the auditing arm of Congress, for review. If projected deficits exceed the targets, the accounting office is required to draw up a list of cuts in accordance with guidelines in the plan and send them to the president.

The president then would issue an order making the cuts to become final Oct. 15.

For the current fiscal year, the process is to begin in January 1986, with an order for cuts taking effect March 1. That cut cannot exceed \$11.7 billion.

AUTOMATIC CUTS

About half of the approximately \$1 trillion federal budget is subject to automatic cuts that might be needed to meet the deficit ceilings. The law requires the cuts to reduce military and nonmilitary spending by equal amounts.

Exempt from automatic cuts are Social Security retirement and disability payments; Medicaid, a federal-state program providing health care for the poor; Food Stamps, which subsidize food purchases for the poor; veterans' compensation and pensions and various welfare and child-nutrition programs.

Cuts for some other social programs are limited to 1 percent in the current fiscal year and 2 percent thereafter. Provisions of the plan can only be waived during recessions or wartime.

U.S. Women Destined for Low-Pay Jobs, Panel Finds

By Kenneth B. Noble

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Despite recent progress, most American women who are employed will continue to work in largely low-paying occupations dominated by women for the foreseeable future, a committee of the National Academy of Sciences has concluded.

While saying that affirmative action programs have been effective in increasing the number of women in predominantly male professions, the panel expressed concern that what it called reversals of federal civil rights policy under the Reagan administration are likely to negatively affect women's future employment opportunities.

The 173-page report, which was paid for by Carnegie Corp. and the Departments of Education and Labor, estimates that about half of all men and women work in jobs that are dominated by one sex, that is, jobs in which 80 percent of the workers are either men or women.

The report, "Women's Work, Men's Work: Sex Segregation on the Job," was based on a two-year study by the National Research Council, an arm of the National Academy of Sciences. The panel was headed by Alice S. Lichman, the president of Sarah Lawrence College, Bronxville, New York.

While the degree of sex segregation declined significantly in the 1970s, the panel concluded only slight further declines are anticipated, primarily because occupations that are predominantly male or female are expected to grow more than those that are relatively integrated.

Many of the 20 occupations expected to grow the most by

1990 are those that traditionally employ women. Among them are professional and practical nurses, nurse's aides, secretaries, bookkeepers, typists and waitresses. In 1980, for example, according to the National Research Council, 98.8 percent of secretaries and 95.9 percent of registered nurses were women.

Among other occupations where growth is expected to be greatest up to 1990 are truck drivers, automotive mechanics and helpers in the trades, all categories that now employ few women. In 1980, 1.3 percent of auto mechanics and 2.3 percent of truck drivers were women.

Nonetheless, the report said that in the past decade sex segregation in the work place has narrowed in some areas. It said that men became slightly more likely to work in a few heavily female occupations, such as office machine operators or telephone operators.

For example, according to census figures, the percentage of male telephone operators rose to 9 percent of the total in 1980 from 6 percent in 1970. Similarly, the percentage of male maids and housemen climbed to 24.2 percent of the total in 1980 from 5.7 percent in 1970.

At the same time, according to the census, women's representation also increased in several predominantly male occupations, including law, banking, computer programming, bus driving and bartending. The percentage of bartenders who are women rose to 44.3 percent of the total in 1980 from 2.2 percent in 1970.

The panel found that despite large gains in employment in the 1970s, women still made only about 60 cents to every dollar earned by men.

"While some of this difference is due to differences in skill and experience," the report said, "about 35 to 40 percent of the disparity in average earnings is due to sex segregation among occupations. Sex segregation within occupations accounts for much of the remaining disparity."

A number of factors have limited women's progress and will continue to do so, the panel said, including social stereotyping, veterans' preference policies and departmental rather than plant-wide seniority systems.

The evidence, the report continued, suggests women face discrimination and barriers in their education, training and employment.

Among other findings are these:

• Among the 503 occupations listed in the 1980 U.S. census, 275 were greater than 80 percent male or female. Since World War II many occupations have had dramatic shifts in their sex composition, but the dominance of one sex has remained.

• Among the 10 largest occupations for women in 1980, secretaries, registered nurses and bookkeepers were the most segregated by sex. The most male-dominated occupations among the 10 largest occupations for men were automobile mechanics, truck drivers and carpenters.

• In 1981, the median salary for women who worked full time throughout the year was \$12,001, about 59 percent of the median male salary of \$20,260. White women over 18 earned about 60 percent of the salary of white men, black women earned 76 percent of the salary of black men, and Hispanic women earned 73 percent of the salary of Hispanic men.

U.S. Lawmakers Make Progress On Farm Policy

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — House and Senate negotiators working on a compromise of a new farm bill agreed Thursday on key subsidy provisions that could help get the legislation ready for a vote before Congress adjourns for the year.

The conference committee rejected four attempts Wednesday night to break a deadlock that has troubled the lawmakers since debate on the government's farm policy began last winter. That deadlock involved the highest price the government pays farmers for wheat, corn, feed grains, rice and cotton.

Conferees, voting 6-2 with one abstention, agreed Thursday to freezing wheat and corn subsidies for two years, and then gradually lowering them.

But they could not agree on how much land farmers would be required to keep unplanted in return for receiving federal income protection. Many other potentially contentious issues remain before a final agreement could be reached, including food stamps and trade matters.

Congress was scheduled to adjourn Friday, but the Senate majority leader, Robert D. Dole, Republican of Kansas, threatened to delay consideration of several bills to keep enough lawmakers in town to vote on a final version of the farm bill. (AP, NYT)

Reagan's Tax Setback: A Misreading of Minds

(Continued from Page 1)

"It's one thing to differ with the president on personal principle, but to work against the president's No. 1 domestic priority — that's something else."

On another level, the defeat in the House shows the depth of Republican opposition and ambivalence toward the tax bill drafted by a Democrat-led committee, and what Republican critics term "the layers of uncertainty in the White House over strategy."

It is a measure of the situation's ironies that Mr. Reagan staked his prestige only grudgingly on a tax proposal that had the potential of emerging as a major triumph of his presidency, although it was shaped by Democrats.

On the other hand, Mr. Reagan enthusiastically endorsed a budget-reducing proposal that had the potential of proving far more harmful to the Reagan agenda than the tax measure.

In essence, the budget proposal, which conservatives in the White House and in Congress have generally opposed, could blur the entire Reagan agenda and shrink military spending far more than Mr. Reagan had ever sought.

This measure mandates that military and most domestic programs be subject to yearly, automatic, across-the-board cuts in the budget if Congress fails to adhere to certain deficit targets. Its aim is a balanced budget by 1991.

Mr. Reagan initially gave lukewarm support to the Democratic tax revision plan. Although Mr.

Reagan and his aides plainly disliked portions of it, support for it was viewed as the only way of achieving some tax revision.

"They screwed up, they handled it very badly," said Representative Guy V. Molinari of New York, a Republican and a Reagan loyalist. "They didn't contact the Republican leadership in the House and talk to Bob Michel. That didn't help the cause any. To have overlooked him in the process was a bad mistake. Bob is a leader everyone respects."

He was referring to Representative Robert H. Michel, a Republican of Illinois and the minority leader, who opposed the bill.

Discussing the defeat, Jack Albertine, president of the American Business Conference, a coalition of medium-sized businesses, said: "The reason is clear. The Republicans in the House have never been enamored with the whole process of tax reform. Michel has never been enthusiastic about the whole process. The degree of cohesion, though, is a surprise."

A key Republican legislative

aid said of the White House: "They were caught napping. It's not totally their fault. It was a semi-spontaneous thing. It had an energy of its own."

John Buckley, a spokesman for Representative Jack F. Kemp, Republican of New York, who opposed the Democratic bill, said many Republican legislators were offended at the "take it or leave it" attitude of the Democrats. He said Republicans were given no option but to endorse the Democratic measure.

He was referring to Representative Robert H. Michel, a Republican of Illinois and the minority leader, who opposed the bill.

Discussing the defeat, Jack Albertine, president of the American Business Conference, a coalition of medium-sized businesses, said: "The reason is clear. The Republicans in the House have never been enamored with the whole process of tax reform. Michel has never been enthusiastic about the whole process. The degree of cohesion, though, is a surprise."

A key Republican legislative

Ransom Demand in Colombia

The Associated Press

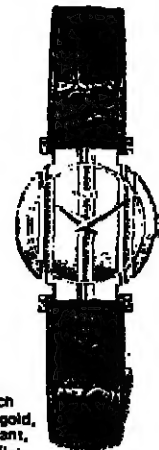
BOGOTA — Colombian guerrillas who kidnapped two U.S. engineers from an oil camp this week want a \$6-million ransom, the Defense Ministry reported Thursday. The hostages, Edward Schell and Jack Gilles, work for Occidental Petroleum Corp. and Bechtel International Corp.

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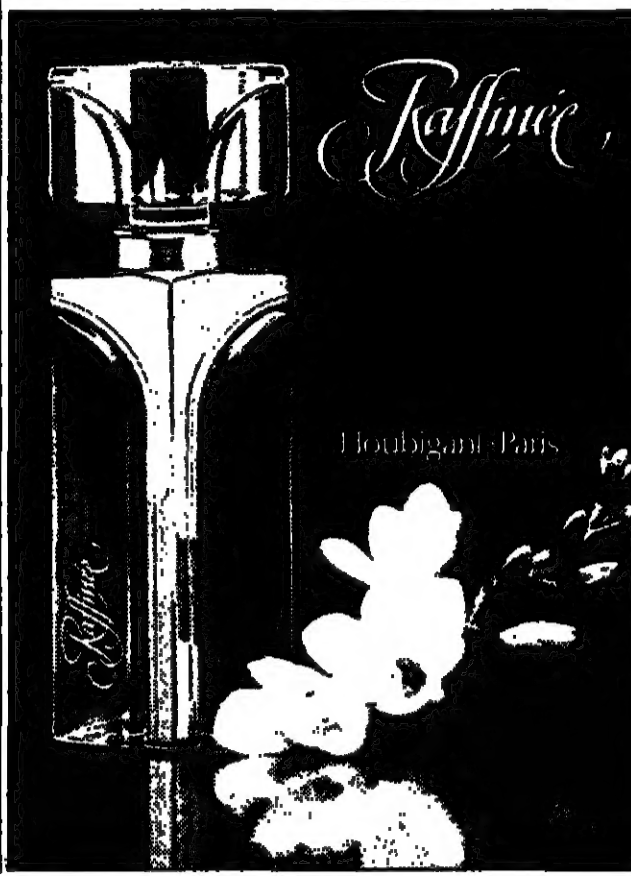
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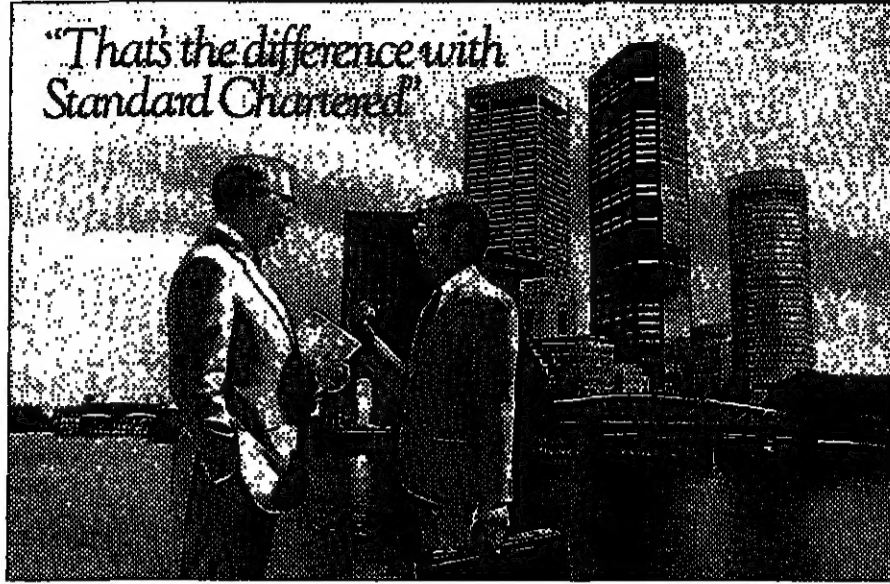
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Managua Steps Up Pressure on Dissidents

By Edward Cody
Washington Post Service

MANAGUA — Sandinista security officials have tightened censorship over the last two months and, through numerous arrests and interrogations, have issued a series of tough warnings to leading Nicaraguan dissidents in political parties, labor unions and the church.

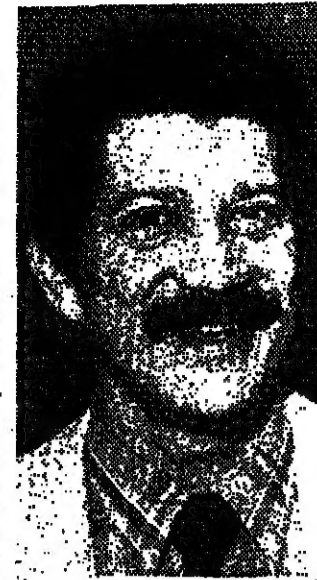
The increased pressure against government opponents has taken place in the framework of stiffened state of emergency restrictions decreed Oct. 15 by President Daniel Ortega Sastre.

Lino Hernández, a lawyer who heads the opposition Permanent Human Rights Committee, estimated that more than 300 persons have been summoned for interrogation by the Interior Ministry's General Directorate for State Security since the Oct. 15 order and that about 20 remained in jail.

The Reverend Bosco Vivas, auxiliary bishop of Managua, said that total included "not fewer than 100" Roman Catholic lay activists and another 50 priests.

The others have been mainly political party leaders, evangelical ministers and union activists, according to diplomatic sources. Mr. Hernández and interviews with those called in.

Jimmy Hassan, a lawyer and evangelical preacher who heads the Campesino Crusade for Christ in Nicaragua, said he was taken away at gunpoint by security police who showed up at his house at 6 A.M. on Oct. 31. He was released eight



Omar Cabezas

hours later, but then interrogated again for more than 10 hours the next day.

Neither Mr. Hassan nor a number of others detainees interviewed this week reported physical abuse, although several complained of rough treatment and threats of long prison terms for opposition to the government.

Mr. Ortega, in announcing the broadened suspension of civil liberties in October, said it was necessary to combat an "internal front" working to support anti-Sandinista guerrillas.

Within days, more than 120 persons were arrested in the countryside on charges of carrying messages among rebel units, the government announced. Since then, 50 more have been arrested on similar charges, according to reports reaching the Permanent Human Rights Committee.

Mr. Hernández said the additional 300 interrogations, and in some cases arrests, were designed to intimidate political dissidents.

"I would say the state of emergency was not directed against the armed counterrevolutionaries, but against civic opposition to the government," he said. "What they are doing is closing the little space that remains."

Deputy Interior Minister Luis Carrón Cruz, in explaining the expanded restrictions, said Oct. 20: "What they have been unable to achieve with mercenary forces, the imperialists try to achieve through their agents."

"They are trying to achieve it through open, cynical and insolent political activity," he said. Deputy Commander Omar Cabezas, a Sandinista security official, said in explaining the interrogations of a dozen evangelical pastors that their religious sermons were encouraging draft resistance in defiance of the law.

Responding to expressions of concern by related U.S. evangelical groups, he asked why such concern should focus on Nicaragua when security forces in countries such as Chile and El Salvador murder dis-

sidents instead of interrogating them and releasing them after a few hours or days as Nicaragua has done.

"Yes, we have called in Catholic priests and told them they were violating the laws," Mr. Cabezas said. "It's the least we can do. They were violating the law."

Jaime Chamorro, co-director of the La Prensa opposition newspaper, said that since Oct. 15, the amount of news that is censored has risen from about 40 percent to 60 percent of what his staff tries to report.

Censors Relent on Letter
Radio and newspaper spokesmen say censors deleted most of a letter from Pope John Paul II about tensions between the church and state, then changed their minds and allowed its publication and broadcast in full. The Associated Press reported from Managua.

The letter, sent by the pope for Monday's Feast of the Immaculate Conception, said church leaders should not be discouraged by "intimidation and criticism of ministers" in Nicaragua.

The manager of Radio Católica, Alberto Caraballo, said the letter "was mutilated" by censors Dec. 7 and "we decided not to transmit it that way, since our interpretation was that the government did not want the people to know the true message from the pope."

He said the government later ordered that the letter be broadcast in full "but only one time, which we did Tuesday at noon."

Farmers' Sense of Powerlessness Frays Social Fabric

(Continued from Page 1)

today, 63 percent of whom are small producers.

The factory workers may resent being forced to undergo job retraining. But losing land and machinery means life retraining for an independent, middle-aged farmer who, despite years of 16-hour days, must acknowledge that he has failed to carry on his family's farm legacy.

A bank manager, too, may feel angry frustration at having to warn even reliable debtors of late payment penalties, or having to summon a lifelong friend, and announce the end of his friend's farm livelihood.

In hundreds of conversations in recent years, across the rural Middle West, both farmers and bankers said that much of this fear and frustration, this stress and sense of powerlessness, seems to come from decisions made so far away: interest rates, crop prices, grain embargoes and even foreclosures by government agencies or by the main

office of a local bank recently consumed by a merger.

Small towns may never have been as idyllic as Hollywood found them, nor as vivid as Sinclair Lewis described them. For some, small towns produced claustrophobia, everyone knowing everything about everyone. But for many others they produced security, creating a rational, predictable system of social values and behavior.

Where handshakes and first names and shared coffee hours were once adequate social cement, now documents are required by distant bureaucrats or local authorities who fear the distant bureaucrats.

Once a local customer's overdrawn check was likely to be overlooked by a bank officer, a friend who knew the farmer would have the money tomorrow when he sold his corn; now the check is likely to draw a computerized red flag and the attention of a young officer transferred to the little bank for two years.

Shortly before the elderly farmer

in Hills, Dale Burr, shot the bank president, John Hughes, a teller rejected a check on the farmer's overdrawn account.

Last year the Iowa Legislature passed a law enabling any credit institution to send a list of its debtors to grain elevators, cattle sales barns, or any institution where a farmer might generate money by selling his products. The law enabled banks to require these institutions to make checks payable to both the farmer and the bank.

This prohibits a few farmers from receiving income without applying at least some toward their outstanding debts, debts that in the aggregate were threatening to drown creditors in red ink.

The list suggests to many honest customers, who now have to take every check to the bank for approval just to deposit it, that they were no longer trusted, a further fraying of the social fabric.


Such precautions also fed fears on both sides of the credit crunch, especially at bill-paying time in the fall and early winter. A recent sur-

vey of 155 Iowa agricultural bankers found 45 percent of the respondents, up from 24 percent last year, characterized relations with farmers as tense.

Half the bankers said they had been verbally abused, 13 percent had been physically threatened and 4 percent were actually attacked. Some bankers admit carrying guns at times.

The traditional code of the countryside requires silence outside the family on personal problems: Don't wash dirty laundry in public. In private and public sessions, mental health counselors are trying to break those taboos and build networks of neighbors for emotional support to combat the psychological isolation of depression, especially among rural males.

Some have reached for a rifle or shotgun; those long-familiar weapons that in many rural households outnumber the humans. And they have lashed out like lightning at the nearest target, a wife, a bank president, a farm animal or in many cases, themselves.



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Antonio Ortiz Mena, President, Inter-American Development Bank, Washington D.C.

SNAPSHOT OF THE DEBT CRISIS, RESCHEDULING MOVES, ADJUSTMENT PROGRAMS
Eduardo Wiesner Durán, Western Hemisphere Director, International Monetary Fund, Washington D.C.

LATIN AMERICAN INITIATIVES TO TACKLE THE DEBT PROBLEM
Jesús Silva Herzog, Finance Minister, Mexico.
Fernão Bracher, Governor, Central Bank, Brazil.

HOW THE INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL SYSTEM SHOULD ADAPT
Michel Combesse, Governor, Banque de France.
Robin Leigh-Pemberton, Governor, Bank of England.

HOW MULTINATIONALS HAVE MADE A SUCCESS OF OPERATING IN THE REGION
C.J. van der Klugt, Vice-Chairman, Philips Industries, Eindhoven.
Peter Wallenberg, First Vice Chairman, Scandinavianiska Enskilda Banken, Stockholm.

REVIVING INDUSTRIES IN LATIN AMERICA
The Honorable Edward Seaga, M.P., Prime Minister, Jamaica.
Francisco Sureda, Finance Minister, Ecuador.
Arnaldo Musich, Director, Organización Techint, Buenos Aires.

JANUARY 28, 1986

Chairman: Anthony Sampson, international writer, Editor of The Sampson Letter.

NEW EFFORTS TO STIMULATE TRADE WITH THE AREA
Claude Cheysson, European Commissioner, Brussels.
Felipe Jaramillo, Chairman of the Contracting Parties to the GATT, Geneva.

THE NEED FOR A LONG-TERM SOLUTION TO THE DEBT PROBLEM AND FOR NEW CREDITS
Enrique Iglesias, Foreign Minister, Uruguay.
Manuel Ulloa Elias, former Prime Minister, Peru.

THE COMMERCIAL BANKS' VIEW OF LATIN AMERICA
David Rockefeller, Chairman, International Advisory Committee, The Chase Manhattan Bank, New York.
William Rhodes, Chairman, Restructuring Committee, Citibank, New York.

Werner Blessing, Member of the Board of Managing Directors, Deutsche Bank, Frankfurt.

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Carlos Manuel Castillo, former Vice President, Costa Rica.
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West German Protest of Nuclear Recycling

A West German policeman, right, dragged a demonstrator away by the hair Thursday during the second day of clashes at the construction site for a nuclear recycling plant at Wackersdorf in Bavaria. Police arrested 17 demonstrators Thursday, after making six arrests the day before. Environmental groups oppose the plant, which is intended to reprocess spent nuclear reactor fuel.

Anne Baxter, 62, Movie Actress, Dies

By Alexander Reid
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Anne Baxter, who won an Academy Award in 1946 for her role in "The Razor's Edge," died Thursday at a New York hospital, where she had been taken after collapsing of a stroke. Miss Baxter had been appearing in television series "Hotel," in which she played the role of a wealthy San Francisco hotel owner. She won her Oscar for her portrayal of Sophie, a heartbroken young American in Paris, in a 1946 adaptation of Somerset Maugham's novel. She was nominated for a second Academy Award for her portrayal of Eve Harrington, a scheming, social-climbing young actress, in the 1950 film "All About Eve." In the film, she played the role of her husband's mistress, Margo Channing. In 1971, Miss Baxter replaced Warren Beatty on Broadway in "The Last Days of Pompeii," a musical based on "All About Eve," in the role of Eve.

Miss Baxter was born in Michigan City, Indiana, and her family moved to New York when she was 4. The granddaughter of Frank Lloyd Wright, Miss Baxter studied acting with Maria Ouspenskaya. At 13, she made her acting debut in the Broadway play "Seen But Not Heard."

Three years later, she went to Hollywood. Her first film was "Twenty Male" (1940) with Wallace Beery. In 1950, she played Nefertiti, Queen of Egypt, in Cecil B. DeMille's "The Sign of the Cross." Her other films included "Charley's Aunt" (1941), "The Magnificent Ambersons" (1942), "Five Graves to Cairo" (1943), "I Confess" (1953), "Walk on the Wild Side" (1962), "The Family Jewels" (1965) and "The Busy Body" (1967).

Miss Baxter married John Hodiak, the actor, in 1946. They were divorced in 1953. Her second marriage, in 1960, was to Randolph Galt, a rancher in Australia. For several years Miss Baxter lived on a cattle ranch in the Australian outback. She and Mr. Galt were divorced in 1970. Her book "Intuition: A True Story," published in 1976, told of her experiences there.

In 1977 she married David Klee, a New York investment banker. He died the following year.

Other deaths:
Curtis D. MacDonnell, 82, professor of journalism at Northwestern University in Evanston, Illinois, from 1942 to 1971. Nov. 12, from complications following surgery.

Bill Wansby, 91, who as a second baseman for the Cleveland Indians in 1920 made the only unassisted triple play in World Series history, Sunday in Lakewood, Ohio. His real name was William Adolph Wambegans.

Pierre Nord, 85, a French author of spy novels, Wednesday in Monaco. A colonel and wartime Resistance fighter whose real name was Andre Brouillard, he wrote about 75 novels.

Dimitar Usovov, 63, the Bulgarian-born tenor who sang on the world's foremost opera stage until vocal cord surgery ended his career in 1966, Wednesday in Vienna.

British, Irish Pledge to Hold Ground On Accord

BELFAST — Britain and Ireland have pledged to continue implementing their agreement on Northern Ireland despite attempts to wreck it during its first session by extremists from both sides of the divided community.

After the inaugural meeting Wednesday of the Anglo-Irish Conference, the body set up to implement the accord signed last month, Peter Barry, Ireland's minister for foreign affairs, said the two governments might be on the road to achieving peace and stability in the North.

Speaking in Dublin on his return Wednesday from Belfast, Mr. Barry emphasized, however, that the process was at an early stage.

The co-chairman of the new committee, Tom King, Britain's secretary of state for Northern Ireland, said the initiative would not bring quick success but added: "I think it is a genuine and constructive way."

As the first meeting took place there were demonstrations by angry Protestant loyalists in which 38 policemen were injured, and a mortar attack by guerrillas of the Provisional Irish Republican Army on a country police station that left four officers hospitalized.

But Irish government sources said that both countries had been expecting an upsurge in efforts to wreck the accord, which is aimed at ending the alienation of the Catholic-nationalist population that has provided the IRA with its support.



Peter Barry

Loyalists see it as a first step toward a reunified Ireland.

The main result of the first session was agreement that more armed Irish police, including special anti-terrorist units, would be drafted in the South into border areas to help stop the movement of guerrillas.

The two sides also agreed on measures aimed at improving the image among Catholics of the mainly Protestant security forces in Northern Ireland.

These include a new code of conduct for policemen and the inclusion of regular police officers in patrols by the largely Protestant Ulster Defense Regiment, which is deeply distrusted by Catholics.

Backing in Europe
The European Parliament endorsed the British-Irish agreement in a resolution Thursday. The Associated Press reported from Strasbourg, France. The vote was 151-28.

It said the accord offered "a unique opportunity to make progress toward peace and reconciliation."

NATO Says It Wants to Consult on Soviet Ties

(Continued from Page 1)

ment and production of armaments.

NATO officials acknowledged that substantial problems must be overcome if the policy is to be implemented successfully, but the U.S. delegation greeted the move as a major step toward improving alliance effectiveness at a time of "national budget restraints and a widening gap between Warsaw Pact and NATO conventional capabilities."

The major European concern clearly centered on an impending decision by Mr. Reagan about whether the United States would continue its adherence to restraints in the unratified strategic arms treaty. Some senior administration officials have advocated abandoning that policy because of alleged Soviet violations of the treaty.

At the time of the last NATO ministerial meeting in June, Mr. Reagan announced that the United States would continue its practice of not undercutting the arms restrictions, but would keep that policy under review in the light of future Soviet conduct.

Some ministers, particularly Sir Geoffrey Howe of Britain, reportedly emphasized to Mr. Shultz that every effort must be made to achieve substantive progress in the Geneva arms control talks if the United States wanted to avoid a resurgence of anti-nuclear sentiment in West European public opinion.

Reagan Signs Bill to End Budget Deficits by 1991

(Continued from Page 1)

bill to tide the government over until early next week.

That would give negotiators the time they need to wrap up both a farm bill and the long-term spending bill and enable Congress to adjourn for the year by the middle of next week.

The House spending measure calls for \$268.8 billion for the Pentagon for the current fiscal year, while the Senate wants \$282.5 billion, a level for which the administration is pressing.

Both measures provide less for foreign aid than the White House is asking, and more on domestic programs.

Mr. Reagan has threatened to veto both versions of the spending bill. A veto would keep Congress in session for at least as long as it would take to pass a new appropriation.

The votes by the House and Sen-

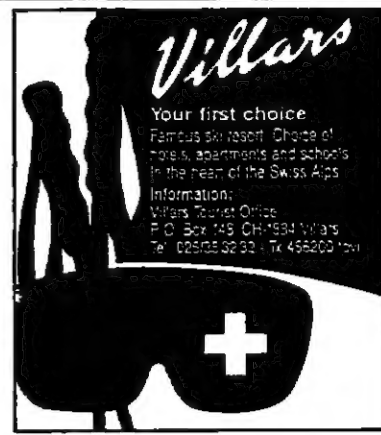
ate on Wednesday night sending the balanced budget proposal to the president ended months of stormy debate that continued until the final roll call.

The Senate Democratic leader, Robert C. Byrd of West Virginia, labeled the measure "a cup of poison," and other critics said it could lead to a tax increase instead of the deep spending cuts envisioned by supporters.

The Senate majority leader, Robert J. Dole, Republican of Kansas, said: "We've made history of some kind and we'll see how it works next year."

The increase in the debt limit, which is the government's borrowing authority, to \$2,079 trillion ended months of fiscal turmoil for the government, which had resorted to a series of bookkeeping measures to stay solvent.

Treasury Department officials said the government would have been in default without action by midnight Thursday. (AP, NYT)



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Disasters in '85 Mark Aviation's Deadliest Year

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — Even before Thursday's crash of a chartered C-8 in Newfoundland, 1985 had become the deadliest year in the history of commercial aviation because of two earlier aircraft disasters. The crash Thursday was the third worst in 1985 and the first accident involving a charter aircraft in aviation history. It was the 19th major civilian aircraft crash this year. More than 1,600 persons have been killed in 1985 in aircraft accidents, surpassing the previous record of 1,299 in 1974, according to the Civil Aviation Organization. The year's worst incident was the crash of a Japan Airlines Boeing 747 on a mountain near Kyoto on Aug. 12. With 520 aboard, it was the worst single-crash disaster in history. On June 23, 329 persons died when an Air India 747 plunged into the Atlantic off Ireland, a crash suspected. The crash of an Iberia Boeing 747 in Spain on Feb. 19 killed 263 and 137 died in the crash of Delta Air Lines Lockheed L-1011 at Dallas-Fort Worth International Airport on Aug. 2. (AP, UPI)

Plane Crash Kills 258

(Continued from Page 1)

Approximately 150 miles (243 kilometers) northwest of St. John's, the tail of Newfoundland on Canada's Atlantic seaboard. It is often by planes traveling between North America and Europe. The DC-8 is a four-engine jet manufactured by McDonnell Douglas. The plane that crashed was 16 years old and had flown 50,000 hours and 27 million miles, a spokesman for the manufacturer said.

Aviation's Greatest Disaster
The loss of 250 lives was the steepest disaster for the Airborne Division, known as "Screaming Eagles." United International reported, quoted in Harrison, deputy public relations officer at Ft. Campbell.

The division has a rich military history and has performed a series of peacetime missions, including enforcement of school desegregation in Little Rock, Arkansas.

World War II, the 101st Airborne Division fought 33 days of continuous fighting in France after the D-Day invasion of Normandy. Months later, at the Battle of the Bulge, the division held off a siege by five German armored divisions.

Fear of AIDS Grows in Soviet As Officials Blame the West

(Continued from Page 1)

epidemic to the Central Intelligence Agency or the Pentagon, or to tribes in Central Africa. One of these, entitled "Panic in the West" and published in October in the weekly magazine Literaturnaya Gazeta, is credited with touching off public concern about AIDS.

Most of those articles have described it as an infectious disease most prevalent among homosexuals, drug addicts and prostitutes. But the lecturer stressed that AIDS among children and married people also is increasing.

In the Sovetskaya Kultura interview, Dr. Zhdanov blamed the outbreak abroad on increased contact between people from different countries in the postwar period, and particularly since the 1960s.

The articles appear to have succeeded in increasing suspicion against foreigners. A rash of official reports about AIDS before the International Youth Festival here in July has given way to persistent but unproven rumors that contacts between Soviets and foreigners have resulted in an AIDS outbreak.

Near the lecture's end, the speaker recapped his list of preventive measures with a recommendation to avoid contact with foreigners and undesirable elements. He added that blood for transfusions should be drawn from women, who he said are less likely to be AIDS carriers.

Russian to Attend Meeting

The Soviet Union for the first time will join 40 medical experts next week in a meeting to discuss AIDS, Reuters reported Thursday from Geneva. Half of those afflicted worldwide

have died and there is no sign of a cure, said Dr. Fakhray Assad of the World Health Organization, which called the three-day meeting.

The Soviet Union will be represented by Dr. M.I. Parfanovich of the Ivanovsky Institute of Virology. Hungary also will send a delegate.

U.S. Panels Say 500,000 Bought False Diplomas

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Two congressional panels have asserted that more than 500,000 Americans have obtained false credentials or diplomas in fields ranging from medicine and zoology to architecture.

A report issued Wednesday by the House subcommittee on health and long-term care and the subcommittee on housing and consumer interests, and testimony the same day at a joint hearing by the two panels, suggested that fraudulent credentials were a growing problem. One panel estimate put the number of doctors with false credentials operating in the United States at 10,000.

A New York state investigator said at the hearing that a New York City hotel had been built under the supervision of an individual who pretended to be an architect.

The profits for selling fraudulent credentials were reported to be enormous.

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To All Central Banks
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Get out of the dollar at least until the dollar is where it belongs.
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Get out of the dollar! Down with the dollar exchange rate!
You will be helping yourself, your country and your currency. You will be helping the world economy and, above all, the highly developed nations. And finally, you will be helping the U.S.A., the economy and the U.S. dollar itself. With substantial devaluation, there would be a less severe crash, less bankruptcies and, in the end, a more healthy dollar.
Help make certain that this happens - by getting out of the dollar now!
It would be the last chance for an "emergency landing" of the world economy. This emergency landing is better than crash landing.
Please act now before it is too late.
Sincerely yours
J.P. von Bethmann

This letter is published today also in "Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung", world edition.
This action is a unique attempt to influence a world market price - the US-dollar exchange rate - by a well-founded recommendation.
It may succeed only if the message is seized and spread widely by more and other media.
Johann Philipp von Bethmann, Frankfurt, Germany, the initiator and writer of the letter is a journalist and former private banker. He has written articles for "Handelsblatt", "Die Zeit", "Wirtschaftswochen", "Welt am Sonntag", etc. He is the author of three books edited in Germany and of "The Interest Rate Trap", published lately by the Committee for Monetary Research and Education Inc. (CMRE) Greenwich, Connecticut, U.S.A.

Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

Same Standard for China?

In the Senate, uneasiness seems to be increasing over the nuclear agreement with China. Under the agreement, which is now in effect, American manufacturers will be able to sell power reactors and related technology to the Chinese. In return, the Chinese have pledged not to divert the materials or technology to military uses or to help any other country — Pakistan, for example — build nuclear weapons. But the United States will have no reliable way of knowing how faithfully the Chinese abide by their commitment.

Senator John Glenn of Ohio has brought up this uncomfortable reality several times recently, and each time a few more senators have joined him. This week they were a majority. On Monday he succeeded in attaching a brief and useful paragraph on this subject to Congress's continuing resolution on federal spending. The Senate leadership tried to set the Glenn amendment aside but, in the roll call, lost by 28 votes to 59. The amendment probably will not survive in the final legislation because the conference is going to try to throw out everything not strictly related to spending. But those 58 senators who voted with Mr. Glenn represented a remarkably wide range of opinion in both parties, and they are right.

When the United States sells nuclear reactors to other countries, it insists on safeguards — specifically, the system of international in-

spection and materials accounting that is administered by the International Atomic Energy Agency. The Chinese agreement makes no reference to safeguards. America has settled therein for far less rigorous assurances.

The administration says that it considers the Chinese dependable, and that the commitments they made will tie China securely into the worldwide effort to halt the spread of nuclear weapons. The Glenn amendment, according to the administration, would force renegotiation of the whole agreement and would broadly damage relations with China. That is not a trivial case. China often has behaved badly in regard to spreading nuclear technology, and even its relatively loose promises to America represent important progress.

But, Mr. Glenn asks, does it make any sense to sell nuclear technology to China under less demanding rules than, say, to Japan? Why trust China more than America's allies? He argues that this agreement will become a precedent for a general relaxation of the world's nuclear control standards, and he is right. The Glenn amendment would simply apply safeguards to any nuclear technology that the United States sends China. It is a reasonable and conventional requirement. If it is not enacted with the continuing resolution, the Senate will need to return to it next year.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

New Chance in Guatemala

For Guatemala, now comes the hard part. The military, in power for most of 31 years, has honored its promise to permit the free election of a civilian president. The vote seems to have been fair. The victor, with the highest vote total in history, is an attractive center-leftist, Marco Vinicio Cerezo, and he pledges to take charge without vengeance against the military for its murderous rule. If he succeeds, it will be a tremendous advance for democracy in Central America's most developed nation.

Success is far from certain. Mr. Cerezo plainly does not lack for courage: three assassination attempts failed to deter his candidacy. "The only way they are going to get me out of the palace is to carry me out dead," he defiantly proclaims. But in fact he has trimmed a bit, running a conservative campaign. His Christian Democratic Party promised to respect landowners and financial interests, to try to one for human rights violations and to let the

military manage counterinsurgency. A new constitution leaves the armed forces in control of local government and legalizes the resettlement of Indians into "model villages" and their conscription into civilian patrols. Human rights abuses against urban citizens may now decline, but what relief can be expected by citizens in the countryside?

Swollen military budgets and endless warfare have contributed to a severe economic crisis. Foreign lenders and donors will feel more comfortable about helping a civilian government, but until priorities are reordered, new money may not make much difference. Mr. Cerezo, an admirer of Clausewitz, suggests that his defense to the military is part of a grand strategy, yielding to realities. That judgment, backed by the voters, should not be second-guessed from afar. Americans join in hailing his victory, and his promise.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Save the Tax Reform Bill

The House of Representatives should rescind and pass the tax reform bill to force the Senate to deal with the subject next year. No one can endorse the bill unreservedly. It is too big, and has gone through too many hands. But on balance it would make the system fairer.

The measure's most powerful provisions would move tax thresholds back above the poverty line, so the poor would no longer owe income taxes. They generally did not in the 1970s, but have begun to since. About six million families and individuals with very little income would be taken off the rolls by this step. Many are working poor who pay rising Social Security taxes and were perhaps the biggest losers in President Reagan's first-term spending cuts, which led to lower eligibility for social programs. The second-term tax bill is an important counterbalance to the first-term fairness issue.

These tax cuts for the poor were proposed by the president. He also proposed large tax cuts for the very rich. The House Ways and Means Committee tapered these down. Its bill would reaffirm the traditional progressivity of the income tax, the principle that rates should rise with income. The committee also strengthened minimum taxes both for individuals and corporations. Some tax reformers see this as a weakness, a confession that the committee could not accomplish all it should have in

eliminating preferences. But not all preferences are bad; the logic of a minimum tax is simply that there must be a limit to anyone's use of these tax-reducing devices in any one year. The new provisions would achieve that. This is the most basic fairness issue in taxation: Those with income ought to pay.

There are certain industries — defense, banking, real estate — whose effective tax rates over the years have been egregiously low. They have become symbols of discontent with the tax code. The bill would deal decisively with several of these. Defense contractors would lose the so-called completed contract provision by which many have all but avoided taxes in the past. Banks would lose deductions for excess bad-debt reserves. Depreciation periods would be stretched out on real estate.

Many in and out of Congress believe that next year there will be a tax increase — that while the president will not hear of it, there must be. The current bill would be an imposing vehicle. It is "revenue-neutral" now; what it raises by narrowing preferences it returns by cutting rates. It would not be hard to adjust these combinations to increase revenues, and the increase would be the fairer for the reforms that would accompany it. It was the president's idea: it is the Democrats' bill. Both parties should vote yes today.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Opinion

A Useful Start in South Asia

The South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation, set up in Bangladesh last week-end, is a useful, if modest, start in giving the area greater stability. It does not promise to be a panacea for the subcontinent's many problems. On the contrary, it is deliberately cautious in its objectives. Its founding charter specifically avoids controversial issues, particularly of a bilateral kind. It rests on certain broad principles that all seven members — India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Bhutan, Nepal and the Maldives — can agree on. This is a sensible start.

What the region needs first, as Rajiv Gandhi, India's prime minister, rightly pointed out, is "to build mutual confidence and trust." The hostility between India and Pakistan lies at the heart of the subcontinent's problems. It is this that is the indirect cause of the region's arms build-up and to some extent its political instability. Now that both nations appear on the verge of acquiring nuclear arms, the need for a solution is even more urgent.

— The Financial Times (London).

FROM OUR DEC. 13 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1910: The 'Unseen Vampire' of War

NEW YORK — The New York World says: "If there were no other reason for making an end of war, the financial ruin it involves must sooner or later bring the civilized nations of the world to their senses. As President David Starr Jordan of Leland Stanford University said at Tufts College: 'Future war is impossible because the nations cannot afford it.' In Europe, he says, the war debt is \$26 billion, 'all owed to the unseen vampire, and which the nations will never pay and which taxes poor people \$95 million a year.' The burdens of militarism in time of peace are exhausting the strength of the leading nations, already overburdened with debts. The certain result of a great war would be overwhelming bankruptcy."

1935: Egypt Restores Its Constitution

CAIRO — Events of the past month, including country-wide riots, culminated [on Dec. 12] with the promulgation of a decree by King Fuad restoring the 1923 Constitution. Before Premier Nessim Pasha presented the decree for the King's signature, he had an interview with Sir Miles Lampson, in which the British High Commissioner said that Great Britain had no objection to the principle of restoration, but deemed immediate application of the 1923 Constitution to be undesirable at present. The Premier was asked by the King to remain in office until elections may be held and parliamentary activity resumed. Consequently the cabinet did not resign as expected.

What Keeps Kennedy in The Blocks

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — Ebel Kennedy's son Joseph is running for the Massachusetts seat once held by his uncle, and her daughter Kathleen is thinking of running for Congress in Maryland. The Kennedy clan is making its generational move, and it is nice to see the familiar grins on the new faces.

But what of Senator Edward Kennedy, now a ripe old 53, who will be Ronald Reagan's present age in the year 2006? Will he run? Can he win? I have those answers for you today.

Shrewdly, deceptively, we make the case for his candidacy with our friends in the opposition.

First of all, we say, rest assured Mr. Kennedy is running. Oh, he won't let on until late 1987, but his political action committee has a bundle in the kitty already, while Gary Hart is still in the red. A Kennedy man, Paul Kirk, now runs the Democratic National Committee. Richard Nixon has told us that the litmus test will be Mr. Kennedy's weight, and the senator's intimates tell me that their man now weighs in at a respectable trim 200 pounds (90 kilograms), down from 230 a year ago.

Second, we say with furrowed brow, he is hip to the issues that will break away from the tax-and-spend mistakes of the recent Democratic losers. As the polls now show, he would run better than any Democrat, holding the old constituencies while attracting independent young voters.

This is when our Democratic friends give us a funny look: If Mr. Kennedy is so fearless a candidate, why are Republicans so eager to run against him?

Well, um, we're into contrasts. He is against "star wars," and opposes aid to the "contras" in Nicaragua.



Drawing by Lurie.

abandon his Democratic allies in Angola, and we are for all that. Mr. Kennedy would be the clearest proponent of Your Side, and we think the man on Our Side can whip him on the issues. Like in '64 — a choice, not an echo.

And you promise not to bring up the character issue?

You have our solemn oath! Hand-lines can give this assurance in good faith, because we know that every other Democratic candidate for the nomination will be walking film crews around Edgartown, Massachusetts. At every Kennedy rally, the unfair media will focus on some guy in a frogman outfit carrying a sign. Republican candidates will need only to note every day that they are just too high-minded to raise the Chappaquiddick issue, central to the judgment of a man's character though it may be.

Our dream lives, but we will not be able to sell the Democrats on Mr. Kennedy. He will make running noises, poll furiously, titillate the left until the last minute, and then realize his Senate term ends in 1988 and a loss would mean oblivion. Unless a ring-a-ding recession curbs conventioners' hair, Ted will then withdraw with a hummingbird of a speech that will make everyone cry. Especially Republicans.

The New York Times.

When the Pacific Is No Longer an American Lake

By Jonathan Weisgall

WASHINGTON — This year may be recalled as the year the Pacific ceased to be America's lake. New Zealand refused port entry to a U.S. destroyer. Australia, backed down from a commitment to help monitor an MX missile test and instability in the Philippines has raised questions about U.S. bases there. Meanwhile, the Soviet Union, after setting up a major naval base in Vietnam,

In the subtle battle for the Pacific, America is off to a bad start.

nam, has offered economic aid to small island nations in the area. One accord has been reached — a \$1.7-million fishing pact with Kiribati, the former British colony of the Gilbert Islands. The Greenpeace affair has galvanized anti-nuclear sentiment in the region, much of it against the United States.

A subtle battle for the Pacific has started, and the United States should take immediate steps to shore up its faltering relations in the region. First, Congress should now pass the Compact of Free Association, which establishes the future political relationship between the United States and its United Nations trusteeship, Micronesia. The compact is a bargain. It provides for indefinite "strategic denial," preventing Soviet access to Micronesia, and assures use for the next 30 years of Kwajalein Atoll, an important missile range.

Different versions of the compact were passed recently by the Senate and the House of Representatives. Only a few legislative days remain this year, and the Micronesians are restless. The U.S. lease on Kwajalein Atoll has expired, and some landowners are occupying their islands. Second, the United States should sign a fishing pact with the Pacific island nations. Fishing rights are the most important resource of these nations, but the United States does not recognize the 200-mile (320-kilometer) exclusive economic zones for tuna. Kiribati's fishing accord with the Soviet Union does not reflect any ideological shift to the left. Rather, it reflects a need for a reliable source of revenue, disgust with the American Tunaboat Association's failure to pay fishing fees, and disappointment that the U.S. government did not force the

payment. Kiribati's annual budget is about \$9 million, so failure to pay was catastrophic and made the Soviet offer that much sweeter.

The State Department is negotiating a regional fisheries agreement with the island nations of the area. If the United States refuses to recognize their 200-mile fisheries, it is likely that Tonga, Tuvalu and Vanuatu will sign deals with the Russians soon.

Third, America should play a more active role in the area. There are two U.S. embassies among the dozen or so independent or self-governing island states in the Pacific, and one regional office of the Agency for International Development that administers programs totaling \$6 million annually. The answer is not necessary

ly more aid but better programs. America could learn from China, whose 1984 aid to Kiribati was 200 (much-loved) bicycles, or Japan, which gave that country excess rice to sell in stores below retail prices.

Fourth, the United States must consider that these traditionally allied nuclear powers in the area. The Pacific has had direct contact with nuclear issues since Hiroshima. The United States conducted 66 nuclear tests in the Marshall Islands, and France continues testing at Mururoa. Japan has proposed dumping nuclear waste off the Northern Marianas.

In response to these developments, the 13 members of the South Pacific Forum, including Australia and New

Russians for Peace: Are They for Real?

By Jerry F. Hough

WASHINGTON — The Nobel Peace Committee has been criticized for its award of this year's prize to the Soviet co-chairman of the International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War.

Yevgeny Chazov, who is sharing the award with his American counterpart, Bernard Lown, is a deputy minister of health in the Soviet Union. He was (and perhaps still is) the personal doctor of the Communist Party general secretary, and that basis was made a full member of the Central Committee — scarcely a man independent of the government.

Even if he wanted to, Dr. Chazov could not publicly criticize the policy of the Soviet Union. When he goes abroad, he supports Soviet foreign policy. Nevertheless, much of the criticism of this award and the official Soviet peace movement in general betrays a real lack of understanding of the Soviet political system. The role of the men and women in this movement is far more complex than we in the West usually recognize.

When we see statements by Soviet scholars (such as Georgi Arbatov, who heads the Institute of U.S. and Canadian Studies) or officials (Dr. Chazov) in favor of disarmament or peace, we have the very self-centered assumption that they are directed only at us and are intended to get us to lower our guard.

What Westerners forget is that the scholars who are part of the official Soviet peace movement also write in the Soviet press. The censors do not permit them to criticize Soviet policy, at least directly, but they are saying things that are deeply disturbing to powerful military and conservative elements in the establishment. Before he was removed as chief of the general staff, Marshal Nikolai Ogarkov complained bitterly about those in the Soviet press who treat any peace as a good peace. "It is necessary," he wrote, "to bring the truth about the existing threat of a military danger to the Soviet people in a deeper and more well-argued manner."

The members of the Soviet peace movement (who are not to be confused with the dissident Helsinki monitors) must pay their dues by supporting Soviet foreign policy. But they are arguing against the traditional military way of thinking in the Soviet Union.

For example, talk about winning a nuclear war and the launching of preemptive nuclear strikes was part of

the official Soviet military doctrine in the 1960s and early 1970s. Soviet leaders wrote matter-of-factly about starting conventional attacks with a barrage of tactical nuclear strikes (remnants of the artillery salvoes that were used at the start of World War II) in order "to inspire huge enthusiasm in our troops."

Without saying it openly, the peace movement's role inside the Soviet Union has been to get political and military leaders to understand that nuclear war would be different from World War II. To a large extent they have won on this point. Soviet leaders, most recently Mikhail S. Gorbachev at Geneva, say unequivocally that nuclear war is not winnable.

These establishment peace reformers and officials also attempt to change Soviet thinking about the relationship of military spending to the

Some Soviet scholars are writing things that are deeply disturbing to Kremlin conservatives.

achievement of political goals, as they try to lessen the country's sense of threat from the outside.

In 1955, Mr. Arbatov wrote that "the masses in our day display a vital interest in foreign policy, and imperialist government cannot fail to take their opinion into account to this or that extent."

It was an early effort to break down the Stalinist images of an implacably hostile U.S. government and to say that détente is possible.

In 1973 and 1974, Mr. Arbatov was drawing the lesson from Vietnam that "military force has become all the more difficult to translate into political influence."

"The more obvious the impotence of military force becomes in its way, the more evident is the impossibility of using it for political goals," he was indicating that any drive for Soviet military superiority would be a waste of money. Perhaps he had some influence on the decision to end the growth in military procurements a few years later.

In 1982, Mr. Arbatov said on Moscow television that "everybody is dependent on the stability of the international economic system and the international monetary system." He was calling for a recognition of an integrated world economy of which the Soviet Union was a part and, implicitly, for a rejection of rigid ideological distinction between the socialist and capitalist world. Mr. Gorbachev has become the first general secretary to talk in that way.

Mr. Arbatov's role is essential to documents he writes a great deal. But had he been the one responsible for the Arbatov would have deserved a Nobel Peace Prize. It is impossible to judge whether Dr. Chazov does. If he talked about nuclear war to Leonid Brezhnev and helped persuade the late Soviet leader to change doctrines, then he does. In any case, recognition that the official Soviet peace movement has played a key role in eroding simplistic Soviet military doctrine and ideology is overdue.

The writer, a professor of political science at Duke University and a staff member of the Brookings Institution, contributed this comment to the Los Angeles Times.

Botha's Style, Boesak Says, Is Much of the Problem

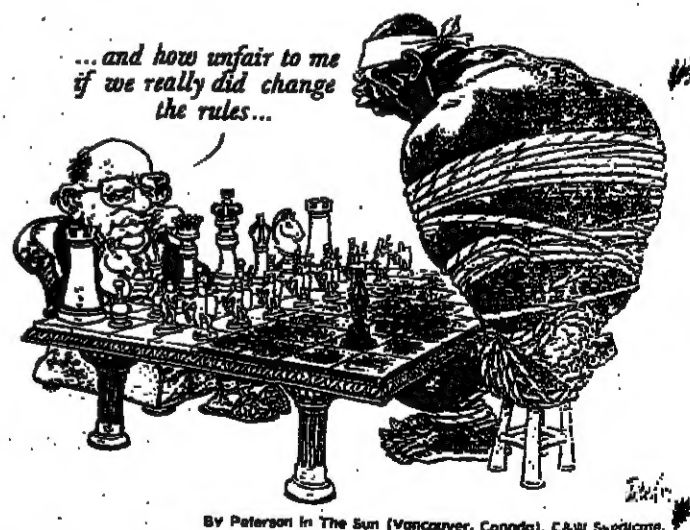
By William Raspberry

CAPE TOWN — The question, says the Reverend Allan Boesak, is not whether the government will do what is necessary to bring political change and peace to South Africa. The question is whether the present government can do it.

And, he adds, in the manner of one whose mind no longer allows him to resist an unpleasant conclusion, "I think we have to seriously reckon with the probability that this government cannot do it."

Mr. Boesak, leader of the World Alliance of Reformed Churches, father of the United Democratic Front of groups opposed to apartheid, is one of the more thoughtful, intellectually honest and troubled men you are apt to meet. He was alone in his office in a mixed-race suburb, granting an interview on his conference passport, the charge of subversion for leading a march to the prison where Nelson Mandela is jailed, his opinion of Gorbachev.

But for some reason he decided to say boldly what so many people of all races have been reluctant to say: That President Pieter W. Botha is the wrong man for the job of saving South Africa.



By Peterson in The Sun (Vancouver, Canada). C&W Syndicate.

ship streets. Mr. Botha does not seem to know what else to do.

So what is the way out? Mr. Boesak says that while South Africans must understand that it is in their interest for Mr. Botha to be replaced, soon. "I really think that we are in what one could call a decisive phase of the struggle," the minister said. "It's not the final phase yet, but it is the phase that will determine whether constructive change is possible. If it doesn't happen by the turn of the century, it won't ever happen."

But that does not mean, Mr. Boesak adds, that whites would be well-

advised to cling to power while waiting for the liberation struggle to exhaust itself. The alternative to a continued white dominance, but a country become ungovernable.

"People who think that we'll be going from here to some kind of Angola or a Zimbabwe situation are making a mistake," he says. "I think South Africa is moving toward a Lebanon situation." He called that prospect "truly frightening."

"We have a generation of kids of 8 and 9 and 10 and 15 who are being jailed, who are being brutalized by the police, who have been tortured, who have seen their little friends shot to death for no reason at all, who have experienced the violence, the tear gas and the guns. What will those kids be like come 1990?"

"It is not cute when others bring me their 4-year-olds who, when they see me or my picture, stand with their fist in the air and shout 'Amandla! [Xhosa for "power"] or 'Viva Boesak!' It is not a compliment. I know they mean well, but what is the world we are doing with our kids?"

"When they are 15, they may be able to make petrol bombs and to throw them — but what does that do to our children?"

"I don't think we can hide this any longer. We have got to find a way to getting rid of the present government as soon as possible. Whites will have to do that, and the outside world will have to help. Something must happen in the very, very short term."

Washington Post Writers Group.

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Berkeley, Cum Laude

In response to the report "At Berkeley, University Takes on an Oriental Aura" (Nov. 21):

Berkeley should be proud of its commitment to admission through merit. Officials there must have understood great pressure from old grads and the establishment. Only by giving opportunity to high achievers, with their built-in work ethic and determination to succeed, can the United States continue to forge ahead. Britain would do well to learn from this. Though there have been improvements, many with little ambition are educated there.

JACQUES MERCANTON, Paris.

Paying the Debt Bill

In response to "Budget Balancing, Aka, Requires Doing Just That" (Nov. 19) by David S. Broder:

In all the agonizing over the U.S. budget deficit and the debt burden on future generations of Americans there are two factors that have not been given much attention.

More than 80 percent of the outstanding debt is domestically held, by insurance companies, financial institutions, pension funds and individuals. (U.S. foreign debt is another matter.) This is a case mostly of one set of Americans (the general public) owing another set of Americans (the bond holders).

In most plans to balance the bud-

get, sacrifice is called for by various sectors of the economy (social security, domestic welfare programs, tax-payers), but never by those Americans who could most easily afford the sacrifice — holders of U.S. government debt. While outright repudiation of U.S. debt is not being advocated, it seems fair that when sacrifices are needed, a sharing of the interest due on government debt should be included.

The government's promise to repay in full the bond holders should not be more sacrosanct than its promises to Social Security recipients; civil servants, pensioners and others who have relied on the government for part of their security.

EDWARD C. BITTNER, Nairobi.

A Pearl From Wicker

The ever more astounding Tom Wicker has the gall to complain in his Dec. 5 opinion column that he "has suffered quite enough cheap talk about a 'treasonous' press that is not 'on our side.'"

But then he graces us with a pearl of nonsense. Being a Marxist-Leninist, he says, "in itself no more a security threat to the United States than being a Republican, a Rotarian or a churchgoer."

I thoroughly suggest that anyone who makes such an assertion need look no further than his own published blarney to learn why most Americans view their media with suspicion.

JACK JOLIS, Brasschaat, Belgium.

At a Cavern Base, a Show of Afghan Rebel Strength

By Barry Renfrew

ZHAWAR, Afghanistan—Hidden in a mile-long complex of man-made caverns, guerrillas fighting Afghanistan's Soviet-backed government have built a military base that includes bomb shelters for tanks, a subterranean hospital and a mosque.

The base, in a narrow valley in the southern Paktia province, is ringed by fortifications and defended by tanks and artillery with anti-aircraft batteries on the surrounding mountain tops.

A reporter came to the base in a jeep from Pakistan through areas of Afghanistan controlled by the rebels, accompanied by a guerrilla leader who had invited him. The Communist government in Kabul, the capital, bars the entry of Western reporters.

The base area resounded throughout the day with clanging from workshops where trucks and tanks were being repaired and heavy weapons serviced.

Zhawar is a sign of things to come, said the base commander, Bakhterjan Jaber.

"We're building, we're going to expand this center and make it even safer for the Mujahidin," he said, referring to what the Islamic guerrillas call themselves.

The base is a remarkable show of strength by the guerrillas fighting Afghanistan's army and an estimated 115,000 Soviet troops. The facility is also a sign of the increased flow of arms and money reportedly reaching the guerrillas from the United States, China, Saudi Arabia and other nations.

Mr. Jaber talked about the base in his garden as he watched the tank crews at work on their vehicles, the roar of engines drowning out the base's loudspeaker system summoning the garrison to evening prayers.

Mr. Jaber wore a large white turban on his head and a bandolier across his chest. He carried a pistol and dagger at his side. Aides hovered behind him. Nearby were the stacked carcasses of Soviet helicopter gunships and Soviet MiG jets shot down in recent attacks on the base.

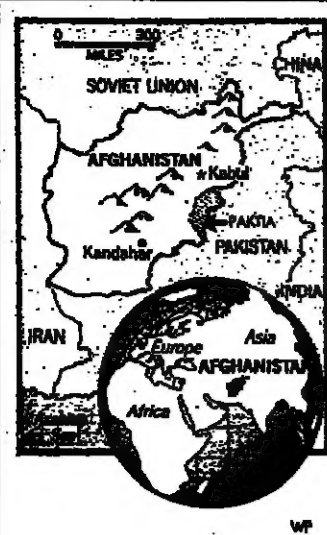
Living conditions on the base are very different from those in the mountain hideouts where the rebels have lived for years, often short of weapons, ammunition and food.

"This is the only place like it in Afghanistan," said a guerrilla officer.

On the wall of the base headquarters is a green stone outline map of Afghanistan.

"This is Afghanistan," another guerrilla said. "This is our country. We love it."

Mr. Jaber said Zhawar is indicative of when the Mujahidin will



Bakhterjan Jaber, commander of an Afghan guerrilla base at Zhawar, in his garden. Guerrilla leaders would allow only a few areas of the secret base in southern Afghanistan to be photographed.



have forces equaling those of the Communists. But he added, many Afghan rebels still have barely enough to fight with.

Little of the base can be seen from the air. Nearly all of the facilities are in caverns excavated in the sheer valley walls. Guerrillas would allow only a few areas to be photographed.

Scores of men with picks and shovels were building new caverns and reinforcing them with concrete walls and steel girders.

Thick stone and brick blast walls had been constructed in front of the entrances to the more important workshops as shields against bombs exploding in the valley. Several bomb craters could be seen in the valley floor, and guerrillas said they had been raided several times during the summer by Soviet and Afghan planes.

The sides of the cliffs were honeycombed with chambers and shelters. Firing ranges and other training facilities were laid out in the valley. Rebel officers said the garrison consisted of about 200 guerrillas and about 50 armors, technicians and medical workers.

A guerrilla officer, Alam Jan,

and his tank work force and some Afghan Army prisoners were working on two Soviet-made T-54 tanks.

Mr. Jan, who was trained in Afghanistan's Army armored corps before the Communists took power in 1978, said he had 10 tanks at Zhawar and at several nearby bases that had been captured intact from Soviet and Afghan forces.

The tanks are used as mobile artillery for hit-and-run attacks on government positions, but Mr. Jan said he dreamed of the day when he would lead them into battle against Soviet armored forces.

"God willing, it will not be long," he said.

Armors worked in the base machine shops with industrial lathes and drills, repairing anti-aircraft guns. A dozen heavy machine guns were propped up against the wall awaiting attention and more weapons were lined up outside.

Mr. Jaber said the base was about four years old, but major construction had only begun this year. The commander sat next to a captured Soviet-made telephone switchboard linking his command post to all parts of the base.

Construction work is taking place during the winter lull in the fighting, Mr. Jaber said. A large hospital was being finished, and the guerrillas said they hoped to have it working, along with an operating room and X-ray facilities, when fighting resumed in the spring.

Soviet troops came within three miles (4.8 kilometers) of the base during a major offensive in August and September, Mr. Jaber said. But the base had never been in serious danger and the enemy could not take it, he asserted.

Everywhere at Zhawar are surre-

al sculptures fashioned by the guerrillas from dud Soviet aerial bombs, bits of downed aircraft and exploded missiles. The commander's garden is surrounded by a ring of aerial bombs planted amid the flower beds.

Sitting on chairs or blankets, the guerrillas sip green tea. Surrounding them are the outlandish sculptures, which seem a cross between war trophies and a vague attempt to make a symbolic statement about Zhawar's survival.

"Mujahidin look at the bombs and are happy," an officer said. "They cannot kill us."

Afghanistan Says Rebels' Bombs Kill 9 in Kabul

The Associated Press

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan—Bombs planted by guerrillas demolished an air force building in Afghanistan's capital and badly damaged a nearby university building, killing nine persons and injuring 75, the Afghan government has acknowledged.

The government's announcement of the bombings Wednesday was unusual. The government rarely acknowledges defeat, insisting that the Islamic guerrillas fighting to unseat it have no popular support and are ineffective.

In a broadcast monitored in Islamabad, the Afghan government radio service said that the air force meteorological department at the Khari Rawash Air Base in Kabul was demolished by a bomb on Sunday and that nine persons were killed and 54 injured.

The bombers struck again Monday, seriously damaging a building at Kabul's Polytechnical University and injuring 21 students, Radio Kabul said.

Afghan guerrilla officials, reached by telephone in the Pakistani city of Peshawar near the Afghan border, suggested that the bombings caused greater casualties than were admitted.

The rebels and other sources routinely report on developments in Kabul, and a guerrilla official speculated the government was trying to get a scaled-down version of the attack out first.

"It sounds like many people are dead. A lot more than Kabul is saying," said a guerrilla official, who asked not to be identified for security reasons.

Radio Kabul blamed "imperialist" nations for the attacks and described the attackers as "anti-revolutionary wage earners of the imperialists." The Afghan government claims that the guerrillas are mercenaries supported by the United States, China and other nations opposed to the Kabul government.

Taba Talks End Without Statement

The Associated Press

HERZLIYYA, Israel—Israeli and Egyptian negotiators ended three days of talks Thursday without announcing agreement on how to resolve a border dispute that has strained their relations.

The two teams discussed methods and terms for settling their rival claims to the tiny Red Sea beach enclave of Taba in the Sinai Peninsula, but they did not issue a joint statement.

But David Kimche, one of the negotiators and director-general of the Israeli Foreign Ministry, said each side understood the other better.

"From that point of view, we have made great progress," he said in Herzliyya, a Mediterranean resort town 13 kilometers (eight miles) north of Tel Aviv.

Abdel Halim Badawi, head of the Egyptian delegation, said there had been progress but declined to elaborate.

"This has been the most successful round of talks so far," Israel radio quoted him as saying.

Also on the agenda was how to settle 14 disputed points along the border, normalization of trade and tourism ties and compensation for seven Israeli tourists killed by an Egyptian policeman Oct. 5 in the Sinai resort of Ras Burqa, near Taba.

Israel radio said a meeting of the 0-member cabinet was expected next week to decide whether to submit the Taba issue to arbitration.

The Labor Party of Prime Minister Shimon Peres of Israel has agreed to go along with Egypt's demand for arbitration, while the Likud, led by Foreign Minister Itzhak Shamir, insists that conciliation talks be tried first.



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Portugal	Esc.	13,000	24,300	35,600
Spain	Ptas.	21,200	39,960	58,720
Sweden	Skr.	1,470	2,750	4,030
Switzerland	Sfr.	420	780	1,140
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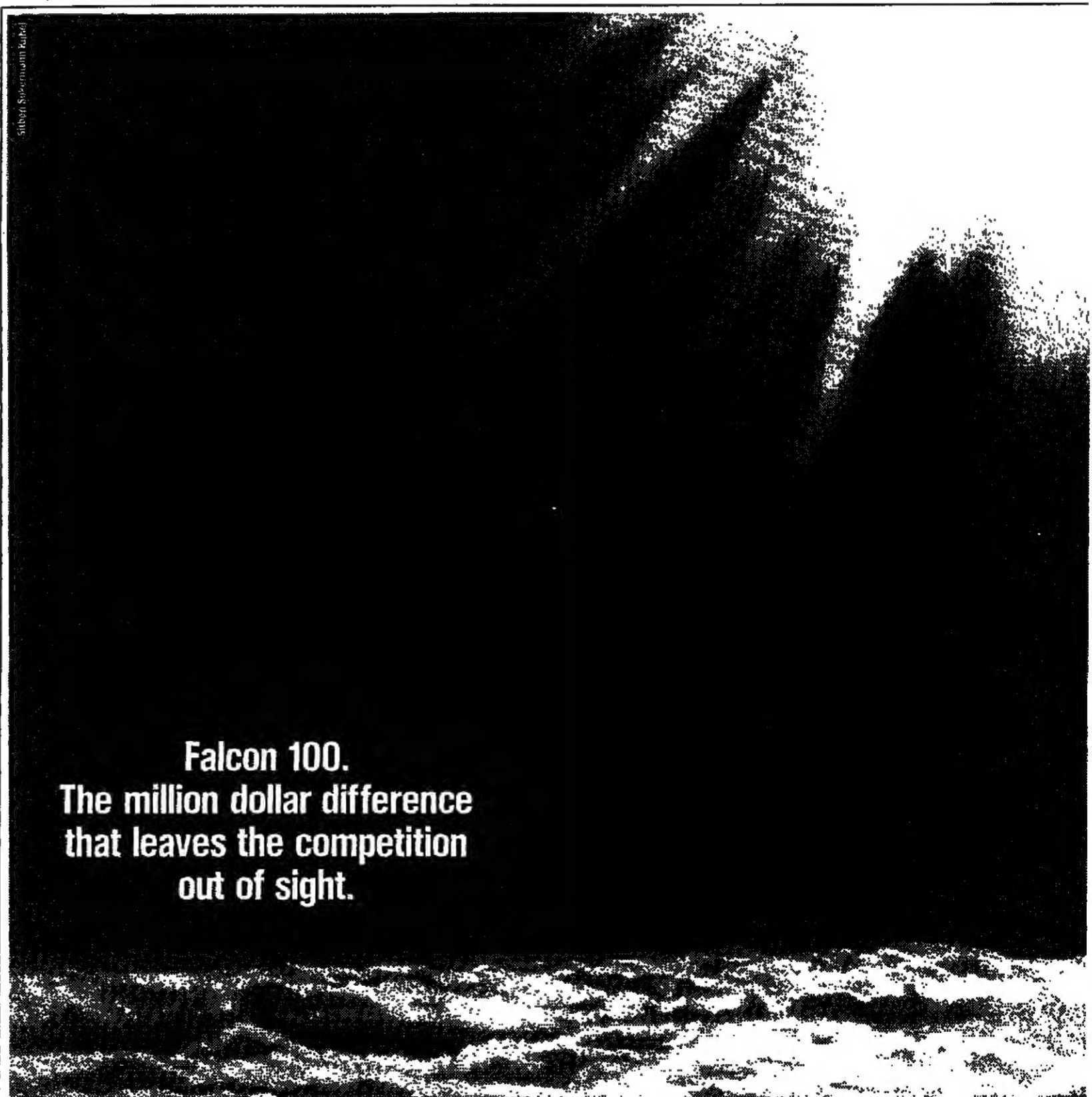
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Business takes off with Falcon

NYSE Most Actives				
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
IBM	187.50	187.00	187.00	+0.50
AT&T	152.00	151.50	151.50	+0.50
General	132.00	131.50	131.50	+0.50
Merck	122.00	121.50	121.50	+0.50
Boeing	112.00	111.50	111.50	+0.50
Amgen	102.00	101.50	101.50	+0.50
Amgen	92.00	91.50	91.50	+0.50
Amgen	82.00	81.50	81.50	+0.50
Amgen	72.00	71.50	71.50	+0.50
Amgen	62.00	61.50	61.50	+0.50

Dow Jones Averages				
Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Index	1874.50	1874.50	1874.50	+0.50
Trans.	1874.50	1874.50	1874.50	+0.50
Indus.	1874.50	1874.50	1874.50	+0.50
Comp.	1874.50	1874.50	1874.50	+0.50

NYSE Index				
High	Low	Close	Chg.	Vol.
Composite	1874.50	1874.50	+0.50	1874.50
Industrials	1874.50	1874.50	+0.50	1874.50
Trans.	1874.50	1874.50	+0.50	1874.50
Finance	1874.50	1874.50	+0.50	1874.50

NYSE Closing				
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Vol. of 4 P.M.	178,000	178,000	178,000	+0.50
Prev. 4 P.M. vol.	178,000	178,000	178,000	+0.50
Prev. 4 P.M. close	178,000	178,000	178,000	+0.50

AMEX Diaries				
Close	Prev.	Chg.	Vol.	Chg.
Advanced	100.00	100.00	100.00	+0.50
Declined	100.00	100.00	100.00	+0.50
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	+0.50
Volume up	100.00	100.00	100.00	+0.50
Volume down	100.00	100.00	100.00	+0.50

NASDAQ Index				
Close	Prev.	Chg.	Vol.	Chg.
Composite	100.00	100.00	100.00	+0.50
Industrials	100.00	100.00	100.00	+0.50
Finance	100.00	100.00	100.00	+0.50
Utilities	100.00	100.00	100.00	+0.50
Trans.	100.00	100.00	100.00	+0.50

AMEX Most Actives				
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Wicks	100.00	100.00	100.00	+0.50
Fluor	100.00	100.00	100.00	+0.50
Amgen	100.00	100.00	100.00	+0.50
Amgen	100.00	100.00	100.00	+0.50
Amgen	100.00	100.00	100.00	+0.50

Dow Jones Bond Averages				
Close	Chg.	Vol.	Chg.	Vol.
Bonds	100.00	100.00	100.00	+0.50
Utilities	100.00	100.00	100.00	+0.50
Industrials	100.00	100.00	100.00	+0.50

NYSE Diaries				
Close	Prev.	Chg.	Vol.	Chg.
Advanced	100.00	100.00	100.00	+0.50
Declined	100.00	100.00	100.00	+0.50
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	+0.50
Volume up	100.00	100.00	100.00	+0.50
Volume down	100.00	100.00	100.00	+0.50

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.				
Buy	Sell	Vol.	Chg.	Vol.
Buy	Sell	Vol.	Chg.	Vol.
Buy	Sell	Vol.	Chg.	Vol.
Buy	Sell	Vol.	Chg.	Vol.

Standard & Poor's Index				
High	Low	Close	Chg.	Vol.
Industrials	100.00	100.00	+0.50	100.00
Utilities	100.00	100.00	+0.50	100.00
Finance	100.00	100.00	+0.50	100.00
Trans.	100.00	100.00	+0.50	100.00

AMEX Sales				
4 P.M. volume	Prev. 4 P.M. volume	Prev. 4 P.M. close	Prev. 4 P.M. vol.	Prev. 4 P.M. close
178,000	178,000	178,000	178,000	178,000

AMEX Stock Index				
High	Low	Close	Chg.	Vol.
243.73	241.16	241.78	+0.62	241.78

AMEX Most Actives				
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Wicks	100.00	100.00	100.00	+0.50
Fluor	100.00	100.00	100.00	+0.50
Amgen	100.00	100.00	100.00	+0.50
Amgen	100.00	100.00	100.00	+0.50
Amgen	100.00	100.00	100.00	+0.50

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Dow Slips During Profit Taking

NEW YORK — Broad market indexes made new highs Thursday in the tenth-busiest session in Wall Street's history, but the Dow Jones industrial average backed off slightly.

The Dow rose a bit in the morning and then fell about seven points on combined profit-taking and sell programs before late buying erased most of the losses, traders said. The Dow finished with a modest rise of 0.46 to 1,811.24.

Broader market indexes made new highs. Standard & Poor's 500-stock index rose 0.42 to 206.73, the fourth new high this week. The New York Stock Exchange composite index established a record for the second consecutive day, rising 0.32 to 119.12. The price of an average share jumped 10 cents.

On the Big Board, 170.54 million shares changed hands, down from 178.47 million shares traded on Wednesday. Composite volume totaled 203.57 million shares, compared with 214.68 million shares traded in the previous session.

Advances beat declining issues 911-722 among 2,063 issues traded.

Analysts said investors took profits after recent advances, with much of the selling focused among blue chip issues that have had especially strong runs.

"The market gave up a little bit of ground but that should not come as a surprise after its tremendous rally," said John Burnett of Donaldson, Lufkin, & Jenrette Securities. Selling sent market bellwethers General Motors and IBM fractionally lower, he noted.

Suresh Bhargava, portfolio strategist at First Boston, said that as a trader, he would take

M-1 Rises \$5.3 Billion

NEW YORK — The narrowest measure of the U.S. money supply, known as M-1, rose \$5.3 billion to a seasonally adjusted \$26.1 billion in the week ended Dec. 2, the Federal Reserve said Thursday.

The previous week's M-1 level was revised downward to \$26.0 billion from \$26.1 billion, while the four-week moving average of M-1 rose to \$26.9 billion from \$26.5 billion. The M-1 measures money-supply growth, including currency in circulation, travelers checks and checking deposits at financial institutions.

profits at this point and buy the stocks back cheaper a couple of months from now. The economy will not be very strong in the first quarter of 1986, he said. Auto sales will be disappointing and shipments of new computers will look relatively lackluster compared with a strong fourth quarter in 1985.

"Whenever we have had the market up 15 percent in two months, the move has been followed by a sideways or corrective phase over the next three or four months," he said.

A strong bond market rally, the primary force behind the move up in equities, also is due for a pause, Mr. Bhargava said.

"We need a cut in the discount rate," he said.

"If we don't get it, the market could very easily move down five or 10 percent."

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This Year, Give the Camel

Laugham by Ronald Searle (1954).



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TRAVEL

Quarrying History and Legend in Jerusalem

by Thomas L. Friedman

JERUSALEM — Only in Jerusalem could a huge hole in the ground have historical significance for Christians, Moslems, Jews, Freemasons, devil worshippers and occasional treasure hunters.

Mind you, the hole in question is no meager opening in the earth. It is a five-acre cave under the Moslem quarter of the Old City of Jerusalem. It is variously called Solomon's Cave, Suleiman's Cave, Zedekiah's Cave, Korah's Cave and the haunted cave—depending on who is quarrying the history.

The entrance to Zedekiah's Cave—to choose one popular name—is just beneath the Old City wall, between the Damascus and Herod gates. The Jerusalem Foundation has just completed paths and installing lights throughout the cave, making it easily explorable by non-claustrophobic tourists who relish a good yarn with their archaeology.

The cave itself is the remnant of the biggest quarry in Jerusalem, which once stretched all the way from the Garden Tomb—where many Protestants believe that Jesus was buried—to the walls of the Old City. Only the mouth of the cave is natural; the rest was carved by unknown slaves and workmen over several thousand years.

As soon as you pass through its narrow mouth, the cave slopes down into a massive 300-foot-wide "auditorium," where a concert could be held if the orchestra could ignore the drops of water that trickle through the ceiling from hidden springs. They are known as "Zedekiah's tears," after the last of the Kings of Judah, who is said to have used the cave as an escape route when fleeing his enemies.

Off this main "auditorium" the lighted paths lead into a variety of "galleries," or separate nooks and crannies bawn by man and nature into some fantastic rock formations. Bizarre symmetrical patterns and chisel marks have been left behind by stonecutters on many sections of the rough limestone rock. In other galleries huge, nearly finished building blocks destined for some palace are locked into the rock where the stonecutters left them centuries ago, when for some reason they stopped work. Illuminated by the yellow lamplight, these geometric shapes help give the interior its eerie atmosphere.

In a few places the stones bear Arabic, Greek, Armenian and English charcoal-engraved graffiti, but they are the kind of graffiti that, in moderation, actually add to the historical sense of a place; there is no tacky "Kilroy was here," but

rather the understated likes of "W. E. Blackstone Jan. 1889."

The paths stretch into every corner of the cave, which takes a good 30 minutes to explore properly, and along the way are plaques that explain the myriad legends surrounding this unusual hole.

The oldest and most enduring legend about the cave is that it was the quarry for King Solomon when he built the First Temple. It was an important quarry because it was rich in white massif Melekeh limestone, which, because of its strength, its suitability for carving and its resistance to erosion, was used for all royal buildings. Melekeh comes from the Hebrew and Arabic roots for king or royal.

The legend that Solomon built his temple from this quarry—a claim for which there is no hard evidence—was made more plausible by the discovery in 1873 of an ancient bit of graffiti excavated by a French archaeologist, Charles Clermont-Ganneau. In a small niche now marked by a plaque, he uncovered a crude carving of a cherub, a popular biblical motif.

Because two giant cherubs flanked the Holy Ark in Solomon's Temple, and because cherubs were mentioned 75 times in the Old Testament, which was completed during the First Temple period, the cherub graffiti could be evidence that the quarry dates from the time of Solomon as well. So argued Yitzhak Yasev, director of the East Jerusalem Development Corp., which was responsible for carrying out restorations of the cave.

Even if it is not so, Yasev added, "even if it is from a later period, it's a nice story—some old stonecutters leaving his graffiti from the days of King Solomon."

BUT in this part of the world, one man's daydream is another man's conviction. For the Freemasons, the cave is definitely Solomon's quarry, making it perhaps the most revered site of their society. The organization considers Solomon the first Freemason, and its tradition of doctrines, passwords and symbols derives from the building of Solomon's Temple in Jerusalem. In the absence of the temple, Freemasons revere the quarry, and they hold an elaborate ceremony inside the cave once a year.

"You might say that this cave is our Mecca, Medina, Jerusalem and Walling Wall all rolled into one," said Matti Shelon, the head of the Israeli Freemasons, who holds the title of First Grand Principal of the Supreme Grand Royal Arch Chapter for the State of Israel. "For Freemasons around the world this is the cradle of masonry."

But if you don't believe the Solomon connection, there are plenty of other legends to choose from. Perhaps the most popular is that of King Zedekiah. Rashi, the 11th-century biblical commentator, is responsible for this story. He wrote that in 587 B.C., Zedekiah tried to escape from the Chaldean troops sent by the Babylonian King Nebuchadnezzar to besiege Jerusalem. "There was a cave," said Rashi, "from the palace of Zedekiah to the plain of Jericho, and he fled through the cave."

Rashi added that God sent a buck running along the top of the cave as Zedekiah was down below.



Visitors in the former quarry.

The Chaldean soldiers chased the buck and arrived at the exit of the cave just as Zedekiah was coming out, enabling them to capture and blind him. Thus was born the legend of Zedekiah's Cave.

The Moslem writer and geographer el-Mukaddasi tells us that Arabic legend in the Middle Ages pointed to a completely different ancient story regarding the origins of the cave. Writing in the 10th century, el-Mukaddasi said: "There is at Jerusalem, outside the city, a huge cavern. According to what I have heard from learned men, and also have read in books, it leads into the place where lie the people slain by Moses. But there is no survey in this, for apparently it is but a stone quarry, with passages leading therefrom, along which one may go with torches."

The "people slain by Moses" refers to a story that appears in the Bible and the Koran about a man named Korah—who mounted a revolt against Moses and Aaron, maintaining that they had led the children of Israel out of Egypt only to dominate them in the wilderness. According to the Old Testament, Korah and his fellow rebels were swallowed up by the earth.

Where? Well, according to el-Mukaddasi, the story making the rounds in Jerusalem late in the 10th

century pointed to that big hole underneath the Moslem quarter.

Traditions aside, what do we know for sure? Herod the Great certainly used it as the main quarry for building blocks needed to renovate the temple and its retaining walls, including what is known today as the Walling Wall. "It may be thanks to Herod that the cave still exists today as a cave," remarked Yasev.

"Herod was always worried about Rome ordering a halt to his building, so he needed a quarry that was very close to Jerusalem and usable in both summer and winter." He saw to it that his men left pillars standing from some of the rock to support a ceiling, Yasev added. "That way the quarry would remain covered all year round and not just become a big hole in the ground open to the weather."

Suleiman the Magnificent, the Ottoman sultan who built the walls around the Old City that stand today, also apparently mined the quarry but was more famous for sealing it up around 1540 for fear that people would use it to penetrate the new walls.

It might have remained sealed forever if an American missionary, J.T. Barclay, had not been out walking his dog in Jerusalem one day in 1854. According to Barclay, his dog, apparently chasing the scent of a fox's den, was digging

furiously through dirt near the Old City wall when he suddenly popped through an opening and disappeared. After the dog reappeared, Barclay decided to investigate. Waiting until nightfall to avoid detection, Barclay and his two sons dressed in Arab garb and shivered through the crack, armed with matches, candles and a compass.

His description of the exploration in his journal, "City of the Great King," is a classic of understated 19th-century travel writing. Barclay said he and his sons suddenly came upon "a very deep and precipitous pit, in which we received the very salutary warning of caution from the dead—a human skeleton! supposed to be that of a person who, not being sufficiently supplied with lights, was precipitated headlong and broke his neck—or rather his skull I should judge from the fracture I noticed on picking it up."

Local legend has it that a group of yeshiva students exploring the cave in the late 19th century entered the cave arm-in-arm out of fear of what they might encounter and eventually left screaming after they heard the sound of falling water, which they may have mistaken for some noisy demon. That was apparently enough to keep most people away until the 1920s, save for some minor quarrying in 1907 to obtain the stones used to build

the Turkish clock tower over the Jaffa Gate.

But it was precisely the specter of demons, or, more exactly, the devil himself, that seemed to attract a German sect to the cave. In her book "Our Jerusalem," another American missionary, Bertha Stafford Vester, described how a stocky, dark German man, accompanied by his frail wife, a young couple with three children and three old women "looking more like witches than humans," showed up at her family's home in Jerusalem one morning in 1885.

The German man, she recalled, immediately announced that "he had been led by the spirit from Germany to Palestine, to Jerusalem and to this house to take possession. How soon could we vacate? he wanted to know."

Inside the cave the German sect was reported to be performing rituals with fire, among other things. The German consul dragged them all out after the women in the group fell ill from life in the damp, unsanitary quarry. The "mad leader," wrote Vester, was eventually sent back to Germany.

MORE than spirits and temple stones were quarried from Zedekiah's Cave. In 1968, only a year after Israel had assumed control over all of Jerusalem, an Arab from East Jerusalem told the Israeli Ministry of Finance that his grandfather had buried three cases of gold in the cave during the Ottoman period. The man said he would show them where the treasure was buried in return for a 25 percent cut. The ministry agreed, and one morning a Treasury officer and two laborers from the Ministry of Public Works went into the cave with their flashlights and shovels.

According to The Jerusalem Post, when a reporter from a Hebrew newspaper arrived on the scene late in the afternoon, he found a deep hole, exhausted workmen, some disappointed government officials and nothing even resembling gold.

Who knows? Maybe they were just digging in the wrong place. If you would like to try, the cave is open every day from 9 A.M. to 5 P.M., with admission 50 cents and 25 cents for children. Most visitors tour the cave on their own, but the site is also included on many organized tours of the Old City.

If you plan to look for gold, bring your own shovel and be sure to cut a deal with the Ministry of Finance first.

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WEEKEND

TRAVEL

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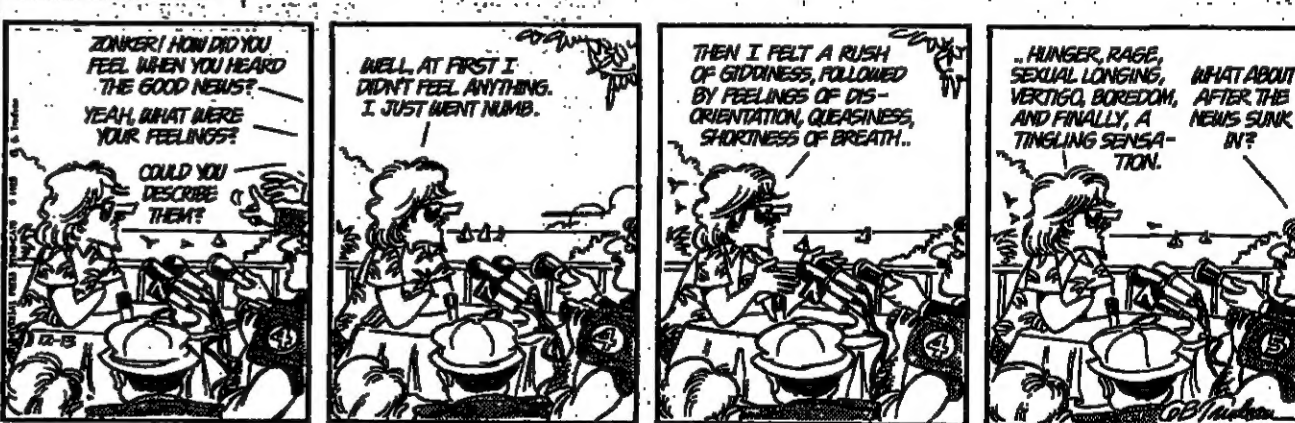
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GENEVA - "Guilty She Cried", Auberge du Pèrè Bise, Talloires, April 11-13.
VIENNA - "A Vintage Affair", Hotel Schloss Dornstein, April 18-20.
BRUSSELS - "Murder Most Foul", Relais du Marquis, Ixre, April 25-27.
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FOR FUN AND PROFIT

A New Terminal to Ease Heathrow's Congestion

by Roger Collis

WELCOME to Heathrow, the world's most successful international airport. It is a place where the only road access to terminals 1, 2 and 3. Oh yeah, successful to whom? That tunnel can be a nightmare. Get an accident or a breakdown and you could be staring at the slogan for a long time. Add a dose of fog or ice, especially before a holiday, and the whole airport backs up into a quivering mass of humanity. Ask most travelers what they associate with Heathrow and the politest word is likely to be "congestion."

This is hardly surprising because the three terminals crowded in a fairly small area between the two runways, currently handle more than 30 million passengers a year (24 million on international flights), in excess of their nominal capacity. Heathrow claims to be the world's busiest international airport. This week's edition of the airport staff newspaper boasts that half a billion passengers have passed through Heathrow since it opened in 1946. "In its busiest-ever year, it has handled some 3.2 million passengers in a month, three-quarters of a million a week, more than 118,000 in a single day and nearly 10,500 in an hour." O. K., but what is there for the passenger to rejoice in?

Offering a greater range of destinations and frequencies than any other international airport in the world is a measure of success by any standards, but say nothing of profitability, says a senior executive of the British Airports Authority, a public body that operates the three major airports in southeast England (Heathrow, Gatwick and Stansted) and four in Scotland. BAA's annual report for 1984-85 showed a pre-tax profit of £361.6 million (about \$519 million) and a profit of £39 million. Heathrow alone made a profit of £59.5 million. Half the revenue comes from commercial activities such as rents from service companies and concessions and half from airport landing charges, which according to the BAA have decreased in real terms — on a passenger basis — by 25 percent since 1980-81.

The BAA invested £161 million in capital projects last year without cost to the taxpayer. Of direct interest to the traveler is a choice of over 70 scheduled airlines (whole-plane charters are banned from Heathrow) serving more than 200 destinations with direct flights and hourly frequencies to major cities in Europe, which on peak days can mean more than a thousand aircraft movements. "And we've learned how to deal with a congested airport in an area half the size of Charles de Gaulle," says a BAA official. A measure of this is a reduction in the number of passenger complaints since a peak in the late 1970s, he claims.

But the news that should cheer all but the most relentless Heathrow-phobes is that a new Terminal 4 is due to open next spring (the target date is April 12). It is on the southeast side of the airport, separate from the central terminal area, with its own access roads, parking lots and subway station. It cost £200 million and has the capacity to move 2,000 passengers an hour in each direction — a total of eight million a year.

What is important is that it will relieve congestion at the existing terminals. British Airways is moving all its transatlantic flights from Terminals 1 and 3 to the new Terminal 4. KLM, NLM City Hopper and Air Malta will move from Terminal 2. BA will occupy 64 of the 72 check-in desks in Terminal 4, while KLM has a choice spot facing passengers as they go in. Terminal 2, currently used by eight million passengers a year on 29 European airlines, will have a £700,000 facelift, while Terminal 3 will get a £68-million renovation.

Space, speed, simplicity are cited by officials

er of Terminal 4, its main attractions are its spaciousness (there is a single departure lounge — 650 by 25 meters, or 2,130 by 82 feet), speed (curb-side check-in, an open-plan check-in, which means no gate rooms — you board the plane directly from the lounge along one of two moving walkways) and simplicity (2,000 baggage trolleys can be taken through the system, from curb-side to plane). One of the main differences between Terminal 4 and the other terminals, or indeed most airports, is the segregation of arriving and departing passengers on different floor levels. "That's the key to security," Lomas says. It should also speed passenger flows. Transfer to other terminals is also simple. Transfer to other terminals is also simple. Transfer to other terminals is also simple.

The government has plans to privatize the BAA by selling shares to the public on the basis of a market value of £500 million. This will happen sometime next winter, according to a BAA official. No other major airports in Europe or North America, he says, are privately owned.

However successful Terminal 4 turns out to be, at least you won't have to drive through that tunnel. Welcome to Heathrow.

Earth Houses

Continued from page 9

the subcontractors who did the work reverting to type when it came to the earth houses. The straw-and-earth houses needed extra protection from the elements and are faced in wood. One design that draws satisfaction on the vernacular, by Odile Perreault-Hamberger, was executed by a builder uncomfortable with the medium and could be better finished.

But competences were acquired and tested. Jean-Vincent Berliotier conceived ambitious cylindrical stairwells that defied traditional wisdom, and had to devise his own ramping frames. Another group of architects had the idea of building the roof first, to protect the *pisé* work from the rain — only to discover that they could not turn the last foot and had to revert to cement. The Third World has already put in its fair share on this

project. Many of the workers on the construction site are North Africans. The lucky inhabitants of these houses (some are already installed) will find out for themselves; volunteers have been numerous in this newly developed area that does not lack for housing. Meanwhile, three ministries in Paris have now promised to foot the bill for an International Institute of Building in Earth, to be based in L'Isle d'Abeau and to be opened in 1987, which the United Nations has designated as a year for the homeless.

By 1987, roughly a quarter of the world's five billion people will be either housed in leaky shacks or without a roof to call their own. The crisis is unprecedented, but the solution perhaps not: Some of the world's earliest towns, from Jericho to Catalhüyük in Turkey, were built in earth.

AUSTRIA

VIENNA, Konzerthaus (tel. 72.12.11). CONCERTS — Dec. 14: ORF Symphony Orchestra, Heinrich Hollneger conductor. Gabriela Sima soprano (Azzurri).
Dec. 17: Haydn Trio, Wolfgang Schulz (Haydn, Mozart).
Dec. 20: Vienna Symphony Orchestra, Kurt Sjöden conductor. Gottfried Horkel baritone (Handel, Stravinsky). Musikverein (tel. 65.81.90).
CONCERTS — Dec. 15: Vienna Symphony Orchestra, Martin Sieghart conductor (Beethoven).
Dec. 16 and 18: Bach Trio (Bach).
Dec. 19: Clemens Consort, René Lemencic conductor (Torelli, Vivaldi).
Dec. 20: Vienna Symphony Orchestra, Kurt Sjöden conductor (Corelli, Stravinsky).
Dec. 21: Haydn Trio (Haydn, Mozart).
Dec. 22: "Die Zauberflöte" (Puccini).
Dec. 17: "Ariadne auf Naxos" (R. Strauss).
Dec. 18: "The Barber of Seville" (Rossini).
Dec. 20: "Die Zauberflöte" (Puccini).

BELGIUM

BRUSSELS, Palais des Beaux Arts (tel. 512.50.45). EXHIBITION — To Dec. 22: "Spenders and Belgians Village, 10-1700."

ENGLAND

LONDON, Albery Theatre (Tel. 836.38.78). THEATRE — Through December: "Torch Song" (Fierstein).
CONCERTS — Dec. 12-14, 16-20: "As You Like It" (Shakespeare).
EXHIBITION — To Jan. 1986: "Bodily: Art and Faith."
Dec. 16-18: "The Barber of Seville" (Rossini).
Dec. 20: "Die Zauberflöte" (Puccini).
Dec. 21: "Ariadne auf Naxos" (R. Strauss).
Dec. 18-19: "The Barber of Seville" (Rossini).
Dec. 20: "Die Zauberflöte" (Puccini).
Dec. 21: "Ariadne auf Naxos" (R. Strauss).
Dec. 18-19: "The Barber of Seville" (Rossini).
Dec. 20: "Die Zauberflöte" (Puccini).
Dec. 21: "Ariadne auf Naxos" (R. Strauss).

FRANCE

PARIS, Centre Georges Pompidou (tel. 47.71.23). EXHIBITION — To Dec. 16: "Mata."
Dec. 17-19: "Henri Laurens and Cubism (1915-1920)."
Dec. 20: "Klee et la Musique."
Dec. 21: "Klee et la Musique."
Dec. 22: "Klee et la Musique."
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Dec. 30: "Klee et la Musique."
Dec. 31: "Klee et la Musique."

GERMANY

BERLIN, Deutsche Oper (tel. 341.44.49). OPERA — Dec. 14 and 17: "Aida" (Verdi).
Dec. 20: "Madame Butterfly" (Puccini).
Dec. 21: "Die Walküre" (Wagner).
Dec. 22: "Die Walküre" (Wagner).
Dec. 23: "Die Walküre" (Wagner).
Dec. 24: "Die Walküre" (Wagner).
Dec. 25: "Die Walküre" (Wagner).
Dec. 26: "Die Walküre" (Wagner).
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Dec. 28: "Die Walküre" (Wagner).
Dec. 29: "Die Walküre" (Wagner).
Dec. 30: "Die Walküre" (Wagner).
Dec. 31: "Die Walküre" (Wagner).

ITALY

MILAN, Teatro alla Scala (tel. 887.92.11). OPERA — Dec. 14 and 17: "Aida" (Verdi).
Dec. 20: "Madame Butterfly" (Puccini).
Dec. 21: "Die Walküre" (Wagner).
Dec. 22: "Die Walküre" (Wagner).
Dec. 23: "Die Walküre" (Wagner).
Dec. 24: "Die Walküre" (Wagner).
Dec. 25: "Die Walküre" (Wagner).
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Dec. 28: "Die Walküre" (Wagner).
Dec. 29: "Die Walküre" (Wagner).
Dec. 30: "Die Walküre" (Wagner).
Dec. 31: "Die Walküre" (Wagner).

JAPAN

TOKYO, Bunka Kaikan (tel. 828.21.11). CONCERT — Dec. 19: Tokyo Philharmonic Orchestra, Tadaaki Oka conductor. E. Mazzawa soprano (Bach).
Dec. 20: "The Barber of Seville" (Rossini).
Dec. 21: "The Barber of Seville" (Rossini).
Dec. 22: "The Barber of Seville" (Rossini).
Dec. 23: "The Barber of Seville" (Rossini).
Dec. 24: "The Barber of Seville" (Rossini).
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Dec. 29: "The Barber of Seville" (Rossini).
Dec. 30: "The Barber of Seville" (Rossini).
Dec. 31: "The Barber of Seville" (Rossini).

NETHERLANDS

AMSTERDAM, Concertgebouw (tel. 71.83.45). CONCERTS — Dec. 15-17: Amsterdam Philharmonic Orchestra, An-

SCOTLAND

EDINBURGH, National Gallery (tel. 556.89.21). EXHIBITION — To Dec. 24: "Netherlandish Drawings."
To Jan. 5: "The Christmas Story."
National Gallery of Modern Art (tel. 556.89.21). EXHIBITION — To Jan. 5: "Bela Uitz Prints 1920-1923."

SPAIN

MADRID, Fundación Juan March (tel. 435.42.40). EXHIBITION — Through December: "20th Century Theater in Spain."
Museo del Prado (tel. 468.09.50). EXHIBITION — Through December: "The Century of Rembrandt."
Teatro Real (tel. 429.82.16). EXHIBITION — To Dec. 25: "Japanese Paintings."

Taking In Tokyo's Festive Season

by Clyde Haberman

TOKYO — Improbable though it may seem, Tokyo is a place to capture the Christmas spirit: that is, if Christmas for you means eye-opening store displays, high-tech gimmicks, ever-present recorded carols and enough tinsel to envelop a hundred Hollywoods. While streets may be vibrant, it must be said that no spirituality is to be found. That will come at New Year's, a religious holiday and a time when most Japanese visit Shinto shrines.

Because of the approaching New Year, the next few weeks will be rich with festivals. One of the brightest, but unfortunately also among the more mobbed, is the Hagiohachi fair, held from Dec. 17 to 19 near the Sensoji Temple in Asakusa.

Many visitors like to join Japanese worshippers at shrines during the first few days of the New Year. An exciting time to go is at the stroke of midnight on New Year's Eve. The Hie Shrine in Asakusa is both central and colorful, and might be more manageable than the majestic but thronged Meiji Shrine.

On Jan. 2, Emperor Hirohito makes several public appearances on the Imperial Palace grounds to wish his subjects a good New Year. You might also want to watch the annual Kikkoman at the Budokan, the martial-arts hall near the palace, on Jan. 5. Starting at 8 A.M., adults and children demonstrate their calligraphy skills.

Five bulls should enjoy the Densetsu-shiki at the Sensoji Temple on Jan. 6. This is an impressive acrobatic display by men in fire-brigade costumes from feudal days, when Tokyo was known as Edo. Another event, at noon on Jan. 15, is a free demonstration of traditional martial arts at the Budokan.

The city of Tokyo is not its architecture, but its people. It is its bustling, unbridled at the Akihabara electronics bazaar, freneticism in the early morning at the Tsukiji fish market, exuberance among the thousands of youngsters crowding Shibuya at night, trendiness almost to a fault in adjoining Harajuku, pensiveness among strollers in the Shinjuku Gyoen Garden, raffishness to the edge of sleaze in Kabukicho.

Here are a few suggestions among countless possible walks. Take the Yamanote Line girdling the central city above ground, and get off at the Nishi-Shinjuku station. Walk through the Yamanote cemetery under a canopy of cherry trees and explore the rest of this temple-dotted area.

Go east of the Sumida River, to the Ryogoku stop on the Sobu Line. The new Kokugikan, or sumo arena, is nearby, and so are a number of "stables" that train the huge traditional Japanese wrestlers. With the winter tournament scheduled to begin Jan. 12, this is a good time of year to see many wrestlers on Ryogoku's streets.

A dollar fetches only about 200 yen these days, and the consequences are felt immediately on arrival at Narita airport, 45 miles from central Tokyo. A cab ride into town that cost a "mere" \$80 to \$85 a few months ago, comes to more than \$100 now.

Tickets for the "limousine" bus to the city's central air terminal are the equivalent of \$12.50. The Skyliner train on the Keisei-Ueno line, which connects to the airport via a shuttle bus, costs \$7.50, but its terminus is the not-centrally located Ueno Station.

In town, subways are often the fastest way to move about; fares on most lines start at 60 cents, and children ride for half-price. Most travelers will find bus routes too confusing. Taxis are abundant, except late at night, when they are on the prowl for long-distance commuters and tend to zip past foreigners.

Many visitors like to catch at least a glimpse of Kabuki and No theater. In addition, Bunraku puppet theater, which is not always available, will be staged to Dec. 22 at the National Theater, with ticket prices from \$14.50 to \$17.

At Kabukiza, the main Kabuki theater in eastern Ginza, plays will be at 11 A.M. and 4:30 P.M. throughout the month. Tickets run from \$6 to \$25, and explanations with English commentary are available.

No and its comedy equivalent, Kyogen, will be performed at the National No Theater in Sendagaya on Dec. 14, 20 and 22 and on Jan. 4, 8, and 17. Ticket prices range from \$9 to \$22.50. Starting times vary.

Tokyo has countless shops where the traditional crafts and arts are honored. Bingoya (208-1649) in Wakamatsubo near Shinjuku specializes in reasonably priced mingei, or folkcraft, such as pottery, fabrics, bamboo work and lacquerware. For chiyogami, colorful craft paper, Isatsuta (823-1453) in venerable Yamaka is an attractive shop. Boxwood combs are another Edo-era tradition; and at Jusanya (831-3238), in Ueno, Tadamasa Takeuchi represents the 14th generation of his family to run the store.

The sleek, contemporary Kiso (582-4191) on the basement level of the Axis Building in Roppongi has lacquerware and ceramics, but they are not necessarily inexpensive.

More ambitious buyers of antique paintings, tansu chests, screens and ceramics can choose from many good places where English is spoken.

Yotaro (584-7686) in Akasaka has a clean contemporary look and serves tempura, with a specialty of tai, or sea bream. Prices are a bit high at \$35 a person. Also in Akasaka, near the TBS Building, Toritsu (585-8894) is a good spot for chicken variety and other grilled food. Prices vary, but one can eat well for as little as \$15. Much farther north, in somewhat out-of-the-way Komagome, Goe-mon (811-2015) serves dishes made of tofu. The food is worth the trip, and so are the traditional Japanese dining rooms in a garden setting. About \$25 for one.

Mon (591-1076) is an excellent, homey restaurant on a narrow alleyway in Nishi Shinbashi. It offers, also for about \$25 a person, grilled fish, sushi and other dishes. Most restaurants take last orders by 9 P.M. and, in some cases, as early as 8 P.M. It helps to ask directions; in Tokyo street addresses in the Western sense do not exist.

A hotel revival is under way in Tokyo's old neighborhoods along the Sumida River, including Asakusa. Tokyo's center many decades ago. One indicator is the recent opening of the Asakusa View Hotel (842-2111). Its prices, however, are not low at \$100 for

Western-style double rooms, and \$150 and up for Japanese-style rooms.

The National Tourist Organization can help place adventurous travelers looking for a Japanese inn. Prices can be steep, but one possibility for the budget-conscious is Suisetsu (822-4611) near the Ueno Zoo, where a room for two costs \$45, without meals.

No one even noddingly familiar with Tokyo needs a reminder that the top-of-the-line hotels remain the Okura (583-0111) in Toranomon and the Imperial (504-1111) in Hibiya. Doubles run about \$150 at each place. We leave it to others to argue which is better; at both, hardships are few.

Among the most helpful of new guide books are "Tokyo City Guide" (Ryuko Tsushin Co.) by Judith Connor and Mayumi Yoshida, "Discover Shitamachi" (The Shitamachi Times) by Sumiko Enbutsu, "Tokyo New and Then" (John Weatherhill Inc.) by Paul Waley, "More Footloose in Tokyo" (Weatherhill) by Jean Pearce and "Tokyo Access" (Random House) edited by Richard Saul Wurman.

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Sumo wrestlers at work.

Eichiro Kato, Magnum

Smoothing the Way to a Soviet Tour

by Errol G. Rampersad

MOSCOW — Contrary to the suggestion in a noted Western guidebook, one can have fun in the Soviet Union, and even more when the trip begins with a relaxing cruise up the Stockholm archipelago through the Baltic to Leningrad.

For most Westerners, getting to the Soviet Union can be a frustrating exercise, involving endless hassles over visas, transportation and accommodation. Individual visit applications are rarely accepted, hotels must be arranged through tourist, the state tourism office, and tickets can be issued only with proof of a visa.

A good way to get around this is to begin your trip with Soviet transport, which in turn serves as your Soviet hotel, thus satisfying the requirements for a fast visa.

The ScanSov line, a Soviet organization operating out of Stockholm, offers several package tours to the Soviet Union, including weekly sailings to Leningrad, on the MS Ilych. Similar arrangements are offered from Helsinki, but these do not include the scenery of the Stockholm trip.

Our trip began at the Virshamnen terminal in Stockholm. A simple piece of paper, amounting to a boarding pass, was given to each passenger. This was the receipt for the visa, which is not stamped in the passport and is handed to you upon departing in Leningrad. It also serves as an exit visa and must be surrendered on departure.

We drifted out of Virshamnen at about 2 P.M. on a warm August day. The prolonged Nordic daylight followed us late into the evening as we cruised up the Stockholm archipelago and into the Baltic.

The setting sun — not to mention the prospects of affordable caviar and vodka, Russian style — heightened anticipation for dinner. The menu, offering a wide choice of regional specialties, including borscht and blini, did not disappoint us.

The show that followed dinner was a triumph of versatility. Crew members, from waiters and bartenders to operators and technicians, performed folk songs and regional dances to the accompaniment of Russian balalaikas and rhythmic handclapping.

Next morning, the approach to Leningrad was the main event. It is a key gateway to the Soviet Union, so military controls around the port were not surprising. At the passenger terminal, the transition from ship to shore was marked by the usual procedures, with a signed declaration of all jewelry, camera equipment and foreign currency.

After the formalities, we crossed the former's threshold and walked into the former capital of St. Petersburg, with its romantic canals and shaded streets. After a 30-minute stroll taking in some of the side streets, we hopped onto a bus. Fellow passengers explained that fares are based on an honor system; you drop five kopeks into a little box and roll out a ticket.

We returned to our floating hotel and prepared for an evening that included dinner in town, followed by a dance show. Since restaurants, not only in Leningrad but throughout the Soviet, are best booked well in advance, sticking with the group for meals and shows has its advantages.

The second day, after breakfast on board, a bus tour of the city takes in the university quarter, the banks of the Neva, the Peter-Paul Fortress, the Winter Palace and other sights. Then a long pre-lunch visit to the Hermitage, one of the world's great art repositories.

Visiting Soviet museums individually is difficult. They seem to cater exclusively to groups, and the advantage of being with a

foreign group is that it affords immediate entry.

After lunch, a free-for-all stroll through the city center and a chance to see — and be seen by — the Russians. Encounters, by no means chance ones, soon reveal how eager the people are to meet Westerners.

At about 5 P.M., we returned to the Ilych for a brief rest and dinner, before checking out for the overnight train ride to Moscow at 11:30 P.M. Between checking out, at about 8 P.M., and boarding the train, there is a performance of ballet or folk dance. In season, this could mean seeing the Kirov Ballet in its own theater.

On the train, the Soviet "soft" class, which comes with the package, consists of two-berth compartments, with toilet and washroom facilities at both ends of the car. Each car also is equipped with a guard — and a samovar, from which we were served hot tea as the evening got cooler.

THE punctual Intourist guide on the Moscow platform promptly took over from her Leningrad colleague. A quick check-in at the hotel got our tour off to an early start. First, Red Square and the Lenin Mausoleum, St. Basil's Cathedral and the Kremlin. Over the next few days, we took in the Pushkin Museum and other sights.

Aside from the need for grouping to get into museums and the Kremlin, one is free to take in Moscow as in any other major capital. Take to the buses or subway, get a look at Soviet consumerism at the GUM department store (rubles only) and the Beriozka store at the Rossiya hotel (foreign currency and credit cards). The Beriozka shops offer the best buys in local arts and handicrafts as well as in Western duty-free goods.

Hailing a cab on a Moscow street is a bit or miss exercise. All the more reason to discover one of the world's best designed subway systems, with stations that are veritable works of art. The system consists of a ring line that girds the center of Moscow, connecting with eight subsidiary lines that stretch out to the suburbs. Some of the stations along the ring line represent the winning entry by teams of artists and architects. Passports are retained for the duration of the stay when registering at hotels. Guests, not their guides, must personally retrieve them before leaving for the trip back to Leningrad and the boat. Failure to do so could involve lengthy consular intervention or missing the boat.

Stockholm is well connected with other European capitals, by air and by train. For trans-Atlantic visitors to most European cities, the extra vag to Stockholm is far less expensive if it is in your overall ticket.

The frequent ScanSov sailings are ideal for travelers who want to vary the length of their stay in the Soviet Union. Inland tours, pegged to the Leningrad sailings, can also be arranged to take in points beyond Moscow.

The Leningrad tour takes four or five days and costs from \$250 to \$360 a person; the Leningrad-Moscow combination takes seven days and costs from \$400 to \$440, train, meals, hotels, tours and entries included.

ScanSov offices are in Stockholm, at Norrlandsgratan 12 (tel. 24-22-40). Outside the Nordic area, tours may be booked directly or through agencies specializing in Scandinavian travel. Book at least two weeks in advance to allow for visa processing. Sailings are once a week from Oct. 15 to May 1 and twice a week during the summer months. A New Year's cruise leaves Dec. 28 and returns to Stockholm Jan. 2.

The Ilych has a pool and sauna and conference facilities for business. All major credit cards are accepted on board.

INTERNATIONAL DATEBOOK

THEATRE — Dec. 12-14, 16: "Mrs. Warren's Profession" (Shaw).

Dec. 17-19: "The Duchess of Malfi" (Webster).

Dec. 20: "The Duchess of Malfi" (Webster).

Dec. 21: "The Duchess of Malfi" (Webster).

Dec. 22: "The Duchess of Malfi" (Webster).

Dec. 23: "The Duchess of Malfi" (Webster).

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JAZZ — Dec. 17: "The Duchess of Malfi" (Webster).

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Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	Sta. 100s	High	Low	Ch. Qtr.
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(Continued from Page 8)

[illegible]

Via The Associated Press

[illegible]

55.00	Dec	65.15	65.90	64.65	65.15
54.35	Feb	61.95	62.50	61.37	62.00
56.25	Apr	63.20	63.75	62.45	63.00

Albair 21W Bentley 21W Covington 21 Gibson 21 Rowan 21	Bkair 21 pf Brookhill 21 Chemtech 21 Metacore 21 Vacom 21	BankAm 21 pf BankAm 21 pf BankAm 21 pf BankAm 21 pf BankAm 21 pf	BankAm 21 pf BankAm 21 pf BankAm 21 pf BankAm 21 pf BankAm 21 pf
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EC Imposes Duty on Imports Of Ethylene Glycol From Saudi-

Agency France-Press

BRUSSELS — The European Community imposed on Thursday a 13.5-percent tariff for the rest of the year on Saudi Arabian ethylene glycol, a petrochemical used in antifreeze and other products.

Petrochemicals from the Gulf countries normally enter the EC free of duty up to a certain amount per year. But the EC imposes duty when imports go above the amount.

Do

Previous	Current	Company	Per Amt	Per	Rec
56.00	56.00	Central Corp		41	1-37
56.00	56.00	Diabolo Inc		27	1-30
56.00	56.00	Electrics Products		15	2-10
56.00	56.00	Mort. Growth Inv		40	1-15
56.00	56.00	Standard Register		18	2-3
56.00	56.00				2-21
STOCK					
Group Gross Inc					
			5%	1-31	1-15
STOCK SPLITS					
Ponds Corp - 2-44					
Sonotone Corp - 2-44					
USUAL					
Corr Corp 2-4					
Commer. Delta Co					
Comprehensive, Inc					
Conchaco					
Diamond-Bufford					
East Brown Ltd					
EC Industries					
Green Mountain Pwr					
Harbor & Farms					
Health Indus Inc					
Mosco Corp					
Walt, Conn. Strs					
NICOR Inc					
Perma Corp					
Pharm. Indus. Prods.					
Pineville, Inc					
Remedco Inc					
Reynolds, Alcoa Svcs					
Rops National Corp					
Sales Indus Inc					
Selen Co					
Sol Corp					
Spectrum Control					
Tel. & Data Sys					
Tele. Cable TV Inc					
Tide, & Data Sys					
Trinity Industries					
Univ. Leaf Tobacco					
Washington Erie Co					
Washington World Co					
Wright Indus Inc					
Yardco Corp					
Zapata Corp					
2-a-month, 10-a-monthly, 3-a-monthly, 5-a-month					
Source: UPL					

BUSINESS ROUNDUP

Toyota Chief Sees End To Auto Import Quotas

By James Risen
Los Angeles Times Service

LEXINGTON, Kentucky — Japan's voluntary import quotas on U.S. exports will be eliminated at March, allowing for wider competition in the U.S. car market for the first time since 1981, the chairman of Japan's largest automaker predicted here.

Eiji Toyoda, chairman of Toyota Motor Corp., said Wednesday that he expects the Japanese government to end its trade restrictions, which limit shipments of Japanese cars to the United States to 2.3 million units per year.

Mr. Toyoda was in Lexington to formally announce his company's plans to build its first U.S. assembly plant, an \$800-million facility to be located outside Georgetown, Kentucky, a small town of about 1,000 just outside Lexington.

Toyota announced Thursday that it will build a 400-million-dollar plant (about \$287 million) near Toronto, its first Canadian production facility. Reuters reported from Toronto that the plant would be capable of producing 1,000 cars a year of the 1,600-cubic-centimeter class, the auto-maker said.



Eiji Toyoda

Mr. Toyoda said in Lexington that Toyota is basing its production and marketing plans on the assumption that the restrictions will not be extended for another year when they expire at the end of March 1986.

"Since we are proceeding under the assumption that this quota system will be abolished next year, we are not even thinking about numbers of cars that would be allowed under new quotas," Mr. Toyoda said in an interview. "It is not something that we are concerned about at this time."

The quotas on Japanese cars were begun by the Japanese government under pressure from Washington during the recession in 1981, and originally limited shipments of passenger cars to 1.6 million units annually. After the U.S. economy started to recover, the ceiling was raised to 1.85 million units in 1984.

Toyota officials said that the Kentucky plant will employ about 3,000 workers building 200,000 cars a year and will house the same kinds of manufacturing operations that are performed at the Fremont, California, plant of Toyota's joint venture with General Motors.

Mr. Toyoda said that the cars produced in Kentucky will include about 30 percent domestic content, including the value of the labor performed at the facility.

He said that engines and transmissions for the cars will be imported from Japan. He also said that Toyota has no plans to build further U.S. parts-manufacturing plants of its own.

Earlier estimates by government officials here that the plant would employ 2,000 workers and represent an investment of \$500 million were revised Wednesday when Toyota officials announced its decision to locate in Kentucky.

Direct, Burnham-Lambert, A.P.'s dealer manager, advised AF Thursday that it is highly unlikely it can place additional curbs in an amount necessary purchase any remaining Caribide shares for cash, the company said. GAF, a New Jersey-based manufacturer of building products and specialty chemicals with sales of over \$750 million, disclosed on Wednesday that it plans to sell its Union Carbide assets if its proposed merger with the chemical giant is completed.

In a Securities and Exchange Commission filing, GAF said it would sell "substantially all" of Caribide's consumer-products segment, its metals and carbon-products segment, and a "substantial number" of Caribide's businesses in technology-services and specialty-products segment.

Caribide has raised a line of credit in excess of \$1 billion to defend itself against any hostile offer. As part of a massive restructuring program announced earlier this year, Caribide said it would buy back 10 million shares of common stock.

(Reuters, UPI)

British Telecom Profit Rose 29% in First Half

The Associated Press

LONDON — British Telecommunications PLC, the national telephone company, said Thursday that pretax profit rose 29.4 percent to £885 million (\$1.27 billion) for the six months ending Sept. 30.

Pretax profit was £684 million in the first half of 1984, which ended before the government sold half of British Telecom to private investors.

After-tax profits rose 19.2 percent to £522 million, or 8.2 pence per share, from £438 million, or 7.1 pence, the year before. The company said that sales expanded 0.3 percent to £405 billion from £3.63 billion a year earlier.

British Telecom declared an interim dividend of 3 pence a share. Qualifying U.S. and Canadian resident holders of the company's interim American depositary receipts, or ADRs, are entitled to an interim dividend of 42.85 pence per ADR. Each ADR represents 10 British Telecom shares.

The earnings were slightly lower than London's financial community had expected, and British Telecom shares fell Thursday by 1 pence to close at 193 pence each on the London Stock Exchange.

Capital spending totaled £868 million during the six-month period, and British Telecom said it had a positive cash flow of £188 million. The volume of domestic telephone calls rose by 7 percent and the volume of international calls rose by 13 percent, it said.

The company said the outlook for the second half was favorable and would reflect price increases introduced in November. The company said growth in business volume was "slightly less vigorous" in the second quarter than in the first.

The British government raised £391 billion in December 1984 by selling 50.2 percent of British Telecom to investors under Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's program of denationalizing state companies. The government kept the remaining 49.8 percent.

The heavily oversubscribed sale was the largest stock issue in Britain's history. It attracted five times as much investment capital as the shares on offer could cover.

Chrysler Corp. expects fourth-quarter earnings to fall below last year's record \$4.91 a share because of earlier strikes in the United States and Canada, the chairman of its Chrysler Motors unit said. The executive, Gerald Greenwald, said the company expects 1986 to bring a "tough, mean market."

Eastern Air Lines Inc. said it will seek deep cuts in wages, vacation time and sick leave from its pilots because of increased competition. The Miami-based airline proposed to cut pilots' wages by 20 percent to 40 percent, sick leave by 30 percent and vacation benefits by 20 percent.

Fluor Corp., Los Angeles-based international engineering concern, reported a loss of \$533.3 million for its fiscal year ended Oct. 31, largely as a result of \$400 million in asset write-downs. It earned \$1 million in 1984.

Mercedes-Benz AG's group sales should increase 18 percent this year to a record \$15.5 billion Deutsche marks (\$20.2 billion), from \$13.5 billion DM in 1984, the managing board chairman, Werner Breitschwerdt, said Thursday.

Mr. Breitschwerdt declined to provide a profit projection, saying only that the group expects higher net income.

But analysts are convinced that Daimler's profit will rise significantly this year from 1984's 1.1 billion DM and that the company will lift its dividend from last year's unchanged 10.50 DM.

Additionally, market observers expect Daimler to pay a bonus as part of the group's 100th-anniversary celebration next year of Mercedes' first car production. Daimler makes Mercedes automobiles and trucks.

Car production is expected to reach 541,000 vehicles this year, a 13-percent increase from 1984. The projected increase seems larger, Mr. Breitschwerdt said, because 1984 production was lower because of a seven-week metalworkers' strike.

Robert Beton, West German market analyst at London-based Phillips & Drew, said he expects a 31-percent jump in net profit to 80 DM per share from 61.2 DM in 1984.

The projected sales increase is considerably higher than last year's 8.6-percent rise, but the figure is distorted somewhat by the inclusion of sales at two newly acquired Daimler units, Motoren & Turbinen Union GmbH, maker of aircraft engines, and Dornier GmbH, an aerospace company.

Daimler's bid to increase its stake in the electronics conglomerate AEG AG, to a majority interest from its 24.9-percent holding is being considered by the Federal Cartel Office. If approved, as expected, the takeover will make Daimler West Germany's largest company, with consolidated annual sales of more than 60 billion DM.

Mr. Breitschwerdt said MTU and Dornier acquisitions contributed about 2.5 billion DM to Daimler's 1985 consolidated sales figures.

Sales of Daimler cars in the domestic market were up 18 percent by volume in the first 10 months from a year earlier, with exports up 16 percent.

Continuing, Mr. De Clercq said

Settlement Predicted in Texaco Case
Analysts Say Expensive Appeal Could Lead to Chapter 11By Allen Van Canebrook
Reuters

HOUSTON — Texaco Inc. is expected to reach a settlement with Pennzoil Co. in lieu of the \$10.53-billion judgment against it.

On Tuesday Judge Solomon Casch Jr., a Texas district judge, upheld a jury award, totaling \$11.12 billion including interest since Jan. 6, which is thought to be the largest in the history of the civil justice system in the United States.

Lawyers and analysts say Texaco's only alternative to settling is an expensive, lengthy appeal process that could drive it into reorganization proceedings under Chapter 11 of the U.S. Bankruptcy Code.

The judgment "puts pressure on Texaco to remove this liability," a Houston lawyer said.

On the New York Stock Exchange Wednesday, Texaco share prices fell and Pennzoil gained. But on Thursday, Texaco rose 62.5 cents to \$28.875 and Pennzoil fell \$1.375 to \$65.875.

Sanford Margoshes, an oil industry analyst at Shearson Lehman Brothers, said he believed there was "a high probability of a mutually satisfactory out-of-court settlement."

"The last thing either company

wants is to see Texaco in Chapter 11," he added.

Sutton Keany, a partner in the New York law firm of Winthrop Simson Putnam & Roberts, said the judgment "set the stage for a settlement" by giving Pennzoil and its chairman, J. Hugh Liedtke, the satisfaction of seeing their claim supported by a court.

Although Texaco said it would file a motion for a new trial, one of its attorneys, David Boies, disclosed in court that the company had discussed a settlement with Pennzoil involving a transfer of assets.

Mr. Margoshes estimated that the suit would be resolved at \$1.7 billion in cash or assets, plus \$1 billion in lieu of the fee Texaco would otherwise pay for an appeal bond.

Fred Parks, a veteran oil lawyer in Houston, questions the amount of damages.

"Texaco should be permitted to exercise all appellate procedures available to them, without the necessity of an appeal bond," he said.

But Mr. Keany said that higher courts seldom reverse such decisions.

"It's very tough to get an appellate judge who did not hear the evidence to second-guess a jury," he said.

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Pilkington Posts Decline in Profit

Reuters

LONDON — Pilkington Brothers PLC reported Thursday that pretax profits for its first six months fell 24.5 percent to £39.4 million (\$55.6 million) from £52.2 million a year earlier.

Sales also fell, 4 percent, to £594.1 million from £618.9 million.

The glass and optical company said overseas operations continued to trade well in their own currencies but there was some uncertainty about the effect of exchange rates. Overseas results were translated into pounds at rates as of Sept. 28. The decline in profits from overseas operations also reflected a drop in earnings from South Africa and Argentina, the company said.

GAF Widens Carbide Bid To \$4 Billion

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — GAF Corp. said Thursday that it would launch an immediate \$68-a-share cash takeover offer for all the shares of Union Carbide Corp. that it does not already own and that it would no longer seek the approval of Carbide directors to complete the merger.

GAF, which already holds a 10-percent stake in Carbide, had earlier offered \$68 a share, or \$3.3 billion, for 70 percent of Carbide and had sought the approval of Carbide's board. The change in tactics announced Thursday means that AF must now raise nearly \$4.1 billion to finance the takeover.

Carbide has about 67.5 million shares outstanding. The big chemicals producers advised shareholders on Wednesday to take "no immediate action" on GAF's earlier offer.

GAF said it intends to finance a purchase of additional shares of Carbide in the merger with the proceeds of the sale of additional shares of GAF, or a subsidiary of GAF.

Direct, Burnham-Lambert, A.P.'s dealer manager, advised AF Thursday that it is highly unlikely it can place additional curbs in an amount necessary purchase any remaining Carbide shares for cash, the company said. GAF, a New Jersey-based manufacturer of building products and specialty chemicals with sales of over \$750 million, disclosed on Wednesday that it plans to sell its Union Carbide assets if its proposed merger with the chemical giant is completed.

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Carbide has raised a line of credit in excess of \$1 billion to defend itself against any hostile offer. As part of a massive restructuring program announced earlier this year, Carbide said it would buy back 10 million shares of common stock.

(Reuters, UPI)

Daimler Expects Sales to Rise 18% in 1985

By Warren Getler
International Herald Tribune

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Continuing, Mr. De Clercq said

Long Trade Battles Fuel Drive to Strengthen GATT

(Continued from Page 13)

Council on Foreign Relations in New York.

In his new book, "Trade Talks," Mr. Yentzer outlines many of the problems being discussed. These include empowering the GATT secretariat to undertake studies on de facto practices, surveillance procedures, similar to International Monetary Fund reviews of members' economic policies, and establishing a permanent ministerial-level body under GATT to address issues on a regular basis.

The dispute-settlement procedure at GATT also would be simplified and its decisions could be enforced by means of direct actions.

Another recent study, published by the Washington-based Institute for International Economics, also as that the GATT participate in negotiations for IMF economic-stabilization programs and in discussions of World Bank loans to developing countries. Some consultants also have suggested that trade ministers regularly attend meetings of the IMF Interim Committee.

Most reformers also agree that GATT secretariat, currently employing about 300 people, probably would have to be expanded.

Also notes that the IMF employs about 1,700 people and the World Bank more than 6,000.

The GATT is in urgent need of a "revamp," Mr. Yentzer told the World Economic Forum, a Geneva-based foundation, as he began his last week. "We can strengthen GATT, to refurbish it in whatever ways are necessary to make it the needs of the international trading sphere in the coming decades."

CGE Told to Resume Talks With AT&T

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Edith Cresson, France's trade minister, said Thursday that the French government had decided to ask state-owned Cie. Generale d'Electricite to resume its talks with American Telephone & Telegraph Co.

The talks had been aimed at strengthening each company's positions in the other's domestic market, especially in public telephone switching. But negotiations were halted as a Nov. 30 deadline for a French government decision passed without action.

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Continuing, Mr. De Clercq said

Australian Jobless Rate Up

Reuters

CANBERRA — Australia's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate rose to 7.9 percent of the estimated work force in November from 7.8 percent in October, the Statistics Bureau said Thursday.

The rate was 8.7 percent in November 1984, when 620,900 people were out of work. The number of jobless rose to 588,900 last month from 564,500 in October.

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Christian Dior: A Luminous Legend

Bernard Arnault, President

On Feb. 12, 1947, a brilliant fashion designer presented his first collection. A masterpiece of fashion genius, it sent shock waves rippling around the world. The designer: Christian Dior. The collection: the unforgettable "New Look." Dior lived and designed for only ten short years more, but today, almost 30 years after his death, the name of Christian Dior shines brighter than ever in the fashion firmament.

"Christian Dior is one of the most prestigious names in the world, a part of the French heritage and a symbol of elegance in the widest sense of the term," says Bernard Arnault, 36, the new president of Christian Dior. "We will never tarnish that name by going for a policy of easy short term profits."

Dior in 1947 employed 80 people and reported sales of about \$300,000. In 1985 with more than 1,000 employees, Christian Dior will declare a turnover of \$800,000,000, an 18 percent rise over last year, with profits, too, showing an important increase.

The careful capitalization on the name of Christian Dior is one of the merchandising miracles of the 20th century. As early as 1949, Dior instigated and developed a system of licensing agreements which has become the role model for the entire fashion industry. Today Dior has granted about 200 licenses for 84 different Dior label products manufactured in 100 different countries. "The quality of our licensed-produced products is one of the great advantages of Dior," says Arnault.

Looking ahead to the year 2000, Arnault foresees an even more splendid future for this magic name. He is installing new vigor into overseas expansion by opening a new wholly-owned boutique in New York in 1987 and a projected string of franchised American boutiques to follow, with contacts already established in Los Angeles, Dallas, Houston and Chicago. Creativity will stay firmly in the talented hands of Dior's celebrated designer, Marc Bohan, who along with Frederic Gaste, designer of the incomparable Dior fur collection, has been responsible for the perpetuation of Dior as an exceptional emblem of elegance. The ready-to-wear line will move under the sole direction of Bohan and his couture design team and the results should sparkle anew in next spring's collections. The highly successful men's line, Christian Dior Monsieur, designed by Dominique Morlot, now accounts for 52 percent of turnover. Dior's magical mystique is more dazzling than ever as it prepares to celebrate the 40th anniversary of the house. Arnault can proudly say, "We are still number one."

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BUSINESS PEOPLE

AMC Reportedly to Change Officers

The Associated Press

TROIT — American Motors has set in motion a reorganization of top management that will give the company a new president and a new vice president, sources said Thursday.

Directors of AMC, which is owned by Renault, scheduled a meeting in New York on Friday.

Changes could be announced at or subsequent meetings early next year, said AMC officials, who said AMC officials spoke on condition that they be identified by name.

According to the officials, president, Jose Dedeurwaerd, who is also chief executive officer, would be promoted and sent to head international sales, engineering and manufacturing for AMC's new top officer would be to Mr. Dedeurwaerd, a new job would include selling AMC's cars and Jeep operations in North America and Europe, and in France and Belgium, the officials said.

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Jose Dedeurwaerd

cluding AMC's joint venture to build Jeeps in China. In June 1984, Mr. Cappy was named executive vice president for operations.

Holiday Inns Set For Expansion

By Brenda Erdmann

LONDON — Holiday Inns Inc., which has embarked on a development program that will triple the number of hotels it has in Europe, now has set its sights on the Middle East and Africa. It currently operates 12 hotels in Africa and the Middle East and 65 in Europe.

The Memphis, Tennessee-based lodging, casino and restaurant

group, has widened the responsibilities of Peter Gee, its vice president, development, Europe, to include the Middle East and Africa. He will continue to be based at the European head office in Brentford, England.

To begin with, a spokesman for the company said, Holiday Inns wants to expand in North Africa. Mr. Gee said Holiday Inns sees Turkey, Morocco, Algeria and Tunisia as "priority locations" for future development.

Earlier this year, Sigi Bergmann, managing director for Europe, said the group intends to be operating Holiday Inns hotels in 140 new locations in Europe within the next 10 years.

Citibank has appointed Sheila Stewart country corporate officer for Senegal beginning in February. Based in Dakar, she will succeed Riccardo di Lorenzo, who moves to Naples to take up a management position with Banca Centro Sud, Citibank's subsidiary in Italy. Ms. Stewart was based in Abidjan as head in charge of the marketing of Citibank services in a number of West African countries.

United Bank of Kuwait Ltd., London, has named Christopher Keen general manager, effective March 31. Mr. Keen, currently deputy general manager, will succeed David West, who has been appointed adviser to the bank's chairman.

Banque Nationale de Paris in London has named Sir Alastair Pilkington a director. He is president of Pilkington Brothers PLC, the British glass maker.

Hertz has named Russell Taylor as director of sales and marketing for its Asia-Pacific region. Based in Melbourne, Mr. Taylor takes over duties formerly held by Michael Gardner, who, as previously reported, moved to London to take up the new post of staff vice president, North American marketing of the UAL Inc. unit.

The Confederation of British Industry has named David Wood as head of its Brussels office from Jan. 1. He will be CBI's permanent delegate to UNICEF, the European employers' organization, and will represent the CBI in discussions with European Community institutions.

Banks in U.K., Japan, U.S. Vow to Support Debt Plan

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — Banks in the United States, Britain and Japan pledged support Thursday for a U.S.-proposed plan to help the world's most indebted nations, as long as other countries do likewise.

The U.S. Consultative Group, which includes nine major commercial banks, described the proposal on Thursday as "a positive and constructive development."

In Tokyo, 14 leading Japanese banks and the Bank of Tokyo voiced similar support for the plan. Six major London banks, a group of leading merchant banks and the central banks of England and Scotland said in London that they welcomed the initiative and would be willing to take part on a case-by-case basis.

The pledges of support were the first from bank consortiums in democratic industrialized nations for the bail-out plan proposed by U.S. Treasury Secretary James A. Baker 3d.

At the October meeting of the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank, Mr. Baker called on commercial banks to increase their lending to the 15 most indebted nations by \$20 billion.

He also proposed that international development banks increase their annual lending rate by 50 percent to \$9 billion from the present \$5.9-billion level, offering a total of \$27 billion over the next three years.

The group expressed its "willingness to consider a contribution on a case-by-case basis, provided that all other parties — debtor governments, creditor governments, international institutions, and other financial institutions — do the same."

That provision also was stipulated by the British banks and the U.S. group in letters they sent to the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank.

The U.S. group said in the letters that it had received expressions of support by banks representing more than 95 percent of the loans outstanding to the countries covered by the so-called Baker plan.

(AP, Reuters)

China to Extend Joint-Venture Term From Current 30 Years to Up to 50

The Associated Press

BEIJING — China plans to extend the maximum length of joint business ventures using foreign investment from the present maximum of 30 years to 50 years, the official news agency Xinhua reported Thursday.

The agency quoted an unidentified State Council official attending an economic seminar in Canton as saying that the decision would be announced formally later this month.

He was quoted as saying some types of joint ventures will be able to apply for extensions beyond 50 years.

The aim is to absorb large-scale foreign investment, and introduction of advanced technology and management in order to produce interna-

tionally competitive goods, the report said.

Joint ventures currently run from 10 to 30 years, with most in the 15- to 20-year range, after which the foreign partner steps down.

Joint ventures were introduced in 1979 as a means of quickly opening China to outside investment and expertise. The first was the Peking Air Catering Co., set up by a Hong Kong company.

The government reported in October that there are now 1,681 joint ventures, with a total investment of \$2 billion. Three-quarters of investments are from Hong Kong and Macao, but other joint-venture partners include American Motors Corp., Volkswagen and Hitachi Corp.

CURRENCY MARKETS

Sterling Rebounds; Dollar Weakens

By James Crute

International Herald Tribune

NEW YORK — The dollar turned lower in light U.S. and European trading Thursday amid fears of central-bank intervention and more signs of sluggish economic growth.

The British pound, meanwhile, gained more than 2 cents against the dollar and strengthened against continental currencies as oil prices recovered from their three-day slide.

Dealers said there was relatively strong corporate demand for dollars but that the currency was held back by fears of central bank intervention and by reports of lackluster U.S. retail sales in November.

The central banks of the United States, West Germany and France intervened in currency markets Wednesday to cut short a dollar rally that had taken the U.S. currency to a high of 2.56 Deutsche marks.

One U.S. securities dealer said the action served to keep traders out of the market on Thursday. "A

lot of people got their wrists slapped hard when the banks came in Wednesday," he said. "Most traders have taken their profits for the year, and they're not in any mood to lose them taking on the central banks."

Dealers said the currency also was depressed Thursday by a U.S. Commerce Department report that retail sales fell 4.2 percent in October instead of the 3.3 percent initially reported. November sales rose 1.1 percent, about even with analysts' projections.

In New York, the dollar eased to 2.5190 DM from 2.5310 on Wednesday; to 2.1105 Swiss francs from 2.1195; to 202.20 yen from 203.50, and to 7.6980 French francs from 7.7275.

In earlier trading in Europe, the dollar fell in London to 2.5142 DM from 2.5430 on Wednesday; to 7.6840 French francs from 7.7650, and to 2.1020 Swiss francs from 2.1300. The Japanese yen strengthened in London to 202.02 from 203.95.

The British pound, meanwhile,

rose in London to \$1.4400 from \$1.4155 there on Wednesday and from \$1.4200 at the close in New York. It also gained 3 pennings against the Deutsche mark, rising to 3.6205 from 3.5918 at Wednesday's close.

In New York, the British currency rose 1/2 cents from Wednesday's close, to \$1.4345.

Dealers cautioned, however, that sentiment toward the pound was tied to the outlook for oil prices, and noted that Thursday's price recovery was largely technical in nature.

"The sell-off in oil since Monday may have been overdone," one London dealer said, "but everyone still sees the overall trend as being lower."

In other European markets Thursday, the dollar was fixed at mid-afternoon in Frankfurt at 2.5234 DM, down from 2.5466 at the Wednesday fixing, and at 7.7110 French francs in Paris, down from 7.7770. In Zurich, the dollar closed at 2.1060 Swiss francs, down from 2.1270.

ICO Raises Coffee Export Quotas

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LONDON — The International Coffee Organization raised the quotas governing its members' exports Thursday, and more increases are in prospect because of sharply increasing coffee prices caused by a drought in Brazil, traders said.

The increase prompted diplomats in London to speculate that an emergency meeting of the organization, which groups 75 producing and consuming nations, may be called next week to consider action to halt the rise in prices.

"A meeting would be advisable in the light of market conditions provided it had a plan of action to consider," Colombia's permanent ICO representative, Nestor Osorio, said after the group's announcement.

Thursday's action, an increase of one million 60-kilogram (132-pound) bags was authorized by the ICO.

The grouping has set itself the goal of keeping market prices stable, at between 120 and 140 cents a pound.

Quotas are regulated by a trigger price mechanism and the latest quota increase came when the ICO's 15-day moving average of prices hit 148.81 cents a pound.

If the sliding scale reaches 150.08 cents a pound, as is soon expected, a further three million bags will be released, traders said.

The ICO said the one-million bag increase, the second in the current quarter, will bring total quotas available for export in the 12 months to October 1986 to 60 million bags. It will be distributed among ICO exporters.

Fears that the long-running drought could halve Brazil's coffee crop next year has sent coffee bean prices soaring in London and New York.

Confirming these fears, traders

in Brazil, the world's biggest coffee producer, have predicted that the country's harvest next year could sink to as little as 13 million bags from some 30 million this year.

Under ICO rules, all quota restraints will be lifted if the price remains above \$1.5008 a pound for 45 consecutive market days.

ICO delegates explained that once quotas were lifted it could be difficult to reimpose controls on the market at some future date.

One possible area where pressure could be removed from the market would be to allow countries holding huge stocks of coffee, like Colombia, to make available additional supplies to the market, ICO delegates said.

Colombia is the world's second-biggest producer and holds about a year's production in store, according to ICO estimates.

(Reuters, AP)

Company Results

Revenue and profits in millions, are in local currencies unless otherwise indicated.

Company	Revenue	Profit	Per Share	Div.	Yield
Amgen	1,000	100	1.00	1.00	10.00
Amgen	1,000	100	1.00	1.00	10.00
Amgen	1,000	100	1.00	1.00	10.00
Amgen	1,000	100	1.00	1.00	10.00
Amgen	1,000	100	1.00	1.00	10.00
Amgen	1,000	100	1.00	1.00	10.00
Amgen	1,000	100	1.00	1.00	10.00
Amgen	1,000	100	1.00	1.00	10.00
Amgen	1,000	100	1.00	1.00	10.00
Amgen	1,000	100	1.00	1.00	10.00

Thursday's OTC Prices

NASDAQ prices as of 3 p.m. New York time.

Via The Associated Press

Stock Div. Yld. High Low 3 P.M. Chg.

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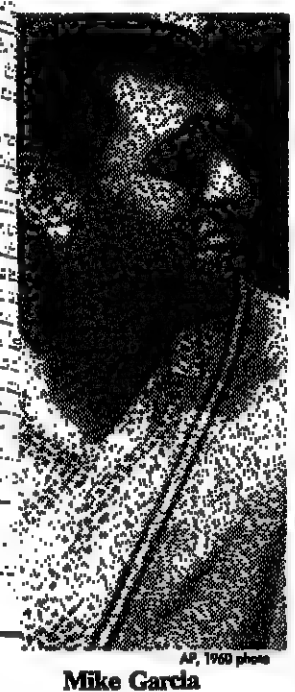
SPORTS

Gretzky Gets 7 Assists in Record-Tying Game

By Our Staff From Dispatches
HICAGO—Wayne Gretzky is a gifted athlete that he can ride whatever the Edmonton Oilers' offense needs. If it needs him, he can provide as many as seven assists in a game. It is a passing, also the best in the game at the moment.

NHL FOCUS

Wayne Gretzky, last season setting a record for the most assists in a single game, tied the record with seven assists in a 7-3 victory over the Los Angeles Kings on Thursday night in Chicago. Gretzky's performance was a record for the Oilers, who have not won a game since the Oilers' 1979-80 season. Gretzky did such a terrific job as a playmaker that both linemates, in Anderson and Jari Kurri got a lot of credit for the Oilers' success. Gretzky did not score, but he had a special role and it is up to his wings," he said. "There is no reason for me to be a lot of chances when I've got a lot of players on my line," he said. The Oilers scored 21 goals to equal a mark established by Detroit (14) and Toronto (7).



Mike Garcia

'Big Four' Gather Again as Old Indians Honor Dying Teammate

By Andrew H. Malcolm
New York Times Staff
CLEVELAND — The Big Four, four players who played together on the Cleveland Indians from 1954 to 1964, gathered again on Thursday for a memorial service for a teammate who died of cancer. The service was held at the Cleveland Public Library, where the four players, who were the team's all-time single-season record holders, gathered for a memorial service for a teammate who died of cancer. The service was held at the Cleveland Public Library, where the four players, who were the team's all-time single-season record holders, gathered for a memorial service for a teammate who died of cancer.

When their manager, Al Lopez, set up his pitching rotation in those days he could choose from Garcia, Bob Lemon, Early Wynn and Bob Feller and later Herb Score. "It was a manager's dream," said Lopez, now in the Hall of Fame. "I was the best pitcher staff I ever saw during 33 years in the majors." But the powerful, lumbering giant of Garcia, "the Big Bear" as fans called him, is gone now. Friends instinctively move to help the 62-year-old pitcher to stand. He is much smaller. His mind wanders. His big hands are bony, fragile and full of pain instead of ticks. Garcia is dying of kidney failure.

Three times a week now, more often than he even pitched at the peak of his strength, Garcia and his wife, Gerda, make the 20-minute ride from their home here to allow Garcia, who is also a diabetic, to spend four hours on a kidney dialysis unit. For the last several years that machine has drained his blood, flushed it clean and pumped it back into his body, leaving him physically fit and emotionally drained for half the time until the next treatment. "It's no way to live," said Garcia, pausing to cough. "I been so big and strong so long, going everywhere, you know, this is tough. There's no cure. I know that. I'm just surviving a while."

Last summer friends fully realized how weakened Garcia had become, physically and financially. He had sold his dry cleaning business and real estate to cover medical bills. Having retired in 1961 with a 142-67 record, Garcia, who is, did 500 copies of a drawing of the pitchers and Lopez, which were autographed for sale for \$100. George Steinbrenner, the owner of the New York Yankees, sent a representative and an \$8,000 check. Even Will Rosenwald, Garcia's World War II sergeant, drove nine hours through a blizzard to attend.

When all the bills were paid, said Dino Lucarelli, an organizer, they hoped to deliver \$60,000 into a Mike Garcia investment fund. In 1954 the Indians went 111-43 with the Big Four providing 78 of those victories, 19 of them Garcia's. That year he had a league-leading 2.64 earned-run average and five shutouts, with 129 strikeouts. The team eventually lost to the Giants in the World Series, four straight. But what Garcia remembered best was actually pitching in one of those games. "I lost," he said. "It happens."

Earlier, officials of the International Federation of Football Associations (FIFA) announced that Walter Barmann, president of the Swiss Soccer Federation, had died here of a heart attack Tuesday night. Italy will head the group playing at Puebla, while Mexico, as the host team, will play at Mexico City. France will head the group at Leon, Brazil at Guadalajara, West Germany at Queretaro and Poland at Monterrey. The 24 national teams will be divided into six groups of four teams each by assigning each of the other 18 teams to groups A through F. The draw to place the 18 teams in their groups will be held at noon Sunday in Mexico City and televised around the world.

But because there are 14 European teams in the tournament and only four South American teams, the remaining teams have been put into three blocks for the draw. In the first block, made up of Argentina, Paraguay, Uruguay, England, Spain and the Soviet Union, the first non-South American team to be drawn will be assigned to Brazil. Belgium, Bulgaria, Hungary, Portugal, Northern Ireland and Scotland are in the second block, and Algeria, Morocco, Iraq, South Korea, Canada and Denmark are in the third.

SCOREBOARD

Basketball

National Basketball Association Standings

Atlantic Division	W	L	Pct.	GB
Boston	12	10	.545	0
New York	11	11	.495	1 1/2
Philadelphia	10	12	.455	2 1/2
Pittsburgh	6	16	.273	6 1/2

Hockey

NHL Standings

Wales Conference	W	L	T	Pts	GP	GA
Pittsburgh	12	7	3	27	32	84
Philadelphia	11	8	3	25	32	88
New York	11	7	4	26	32	90
Pittsburgh	11	7	4	26	32	90

Selected College Results

Skiing

Id Cup

WOMEN'S DOWNHILL

(At Val d'Isère, France)
 into 8th place, West Germany, 1 minute,
 10 seconds.

1. Graham, Canada, 1:25.70
 2. Winter, Switzerland, 1:26.75
 3. Gutschmied, Austria, 1:28.09
 4. Armbruster, U.S., 1:28.27
 5. Pagan, Switzerland, 1:28.32
 6. Knecht, Austria, 1:28.62
 7. Kiehl, West Germany, 1:28.69
 8. Hess, Switzerland, 1:28.84
 9. Simon, France, 1:28.87
 10. Weiginger, Austria, 1:29.44

→ 11. Gass, Switzerland, 1:29.68
 12. Ehrat, Switzerland, 1:27.08
 13. Wolf, Austria, 1:27.03

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Christine Putz received "a heavy head injury," a doctor said, after falling at 62 mph during the downhill race at Val d'Isere, France.

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Budget Law in U.S. Seen as Power Shift

By Steven V. Roberts
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The legislative President Ronald Reagan requiring a balanced U.S. budget within five years shifts power toward the executive branch and away from the legislative branch, according to lawmakers from both parties.

Thomas P. O'Neill Jr., the speaker of the House, voiced a common view when he said "there is no question that Congress has given power" in the legislation.

Even before the president signed the bill Thursday, efforts were underway to limit that shift of power.

One of the first moves was a legal case by Representative Mike Synar, a Democrat of Oklahoma, filed a suit in U.S. District Court here Thursday challenging the constitutional-ity of the measure.

In signing the bill, Mr. Reagan said he was "mindful of the serious constitutional questions" raised by legislation, and he expressed hope that those questions could be "promptly resolved" by the courts.

Other lawmakers, the real issue is not legal but legislative. They said that the new budget process gave the president enhanced leverage in the battle between Congress and the White House over how to ease the yawning budget deficit.

"As a result, they said, the legislators have abdicated their responsibility to make "hard choices" and priorities for the government.

"The drafters of the constitution," Mr. Synar maintained, "be- lieve Congress should make these hard choices because Congress is the branch of government closest to the people."

Mr. O'Neill called the measure "a mistake and a fraud," and said, "It's not going to work." By next year, he said, Congress would be so upset with the bill that it would try to change the procedure and soften its impact.

"Next year," said Representative William H. Gray 3d, Democrat of Pennsylvania, who heads the sub- committee on the Budget Committee, "people



Mike Synar

ON PAGE 3

■ The Reagan administration and House Republicans offered a proposal to encourage consideration of the tax reform bill.

■ Congress, stalled on a budget, adopted an emergency spending bill.

are going to say, "Oh my God, is that what we did?"

Sponsors of the bill have a different view. Representative Connie Mack III, Republican of Florida, said the measure reinforced the power of Congress but did not cast basic responsibilities to the executive branch.

"The power is still within our hands, as I see it," Mr. Mack said.

What Congress created was a system to deal with budget deficits that are soaring past \$200 billion in the current fiscal year.

Under this system, that deficit would rise to \$250 billion annually over the next five years, and would reach zero by 1991. If in any given year Congress failed to pass legislation

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 1)

Abduction Thwarted In Madrid

Cuban Diplomats Held; Target Said To Be a Defector

By Edward Schumacher
New York Times Service

MADRID — Four employees of the Cuban Embassy in Madrid tried Friday to kidnap an exiled former Cuban official but were foiled when about 30 bystanders intervened, the police said.

The four individuals, a Cuban embassy vice consul waving a pistol, were arrested on the scene after the bystanders and a passing taxi blocked the kidnappers' car and helped the Cuban escape, the police said.

The police identified the former official as Manuel Antonio Sánchez Pérez and said he was listed as a senior economic official in the government. Sánchez Pérez, 50, was a former radio technician. Normally well-informed sources in the Cuban exile community said he was involved in political infighting inside the Castro government and may have had delicate intelligence information.

Foreign Ministry officials said that the attempted kidnapping has riled the Spanish government of Prime Minister Felipe González, who has long maintained cordial relations with Cuba.

The Associated Press reported that Spain intended to expel the Cuban Embassy officials.

The Interior Ministry, with the approval of the Foreign Ministry, had sought court permission to ex-



Family members and friends of the 248 soldiers killed in the air crash entering a gymnasium at Fort Campbell, Kentucky

Air Crash Clues Are Examined

Aides Refuse Speculation on Sabotage, Ice

By Jane Arratt
Reuters

GANDER, Newfoundland — Officials searching for clues Friday in the crash of a DC-8 airliner were reluctant to say whether the plane should have undergone ice removal procedures during its stop-over or whether the accident might have been caused by sabotage.

Everyone aboard the flight was killed in the crash Thursday, which occurred as the plane, carrying U.S. soldiers home from peacekeeping duty in Lebanon, took off after refueling at Gander International Airport.

The reported death toll in the crash dropped to 256 from 258 as Pentagon officials said Friday that 248 soldiers had been on board the chartered plane. The crew of eight also perished.

It was the eighth worst crash in aviation history and the U.S. military's worst in 40 years.

Canadian officials said the pilot of the airliner, which was owned by the Arrow Air charter company of Miami, did not request routine de-icing of the plane before taking off in freezing weather.

Canadian and U.S. authorities said Thursday that there was no evidence that "hostile action" had been involved in the crash.

However, officials of the Canadian Aviation Safety Board said later that the board was investigating all possibilities, including sabotage.

"Nothing has been ruled out yet we are investigating every angle at this point," said Christianne Beaulieu, a spokeswoman for the board.

Earlier, an anonymous caller to an international news agency in Beirut stated that the crash had been caused by a bomb set by the

2 U.S. Kidnap Victims in Beirut Reported Dead

WASHINGTON — U.S. intelligence officials believe that two of Americans kidnapped in Lebanon have died in captivity, two U.S. newspaper columnists reported.

The columnists, Jack Anderson and Dale Gribble, said Thursday the Central Intelligence Agency determined that one, William Buckley, died last spring in a heart attack after torture by Moslem extremists.

They said that the CIA believed Mr. Buckley, 57, a U.S. diplomat, had died in April. On Oct. 4, Shiite Moslem Islamic Jihad had killed Mr. Buckley in Beirut, said the Jerusalem Post on Palestine Liberation Organization headquarters in Tunisia.

In a report Friday, the columnist said that another hostage, Pettiburn, had also died in captivity.

Both reports quoted unidentified intelligence sources.

State Department spokesman, James Redman, said Friday: "As I've said many times, we operate on the assumption that all six hostages are alive."

The columnists said that Mr. Burnett, a librarian at the American University of Beirut who was abducted Dec. 3, 1984, had died of a heart attack. Officials had concluded that his death was not the result of torture or abuse, they said.

Mr. Buckley was listed as a political officer at the U.S. Embassy in Beirut, but the columnist said that he was working for the CIA in Lebanon and had collected information on terrorism before militant Moslems kidnapped him on March 16, 1984.

The columnist said that Mr. Buckley was taken to the Syrian-occupied Bekaa Valley in eastern Lebanon, where Iranian Revolutionary Guards are stationed.

Helped by the radical Hezbollah, party of God, Mr. Buckley was tortured, and at one point, taken to town of Baalbek and interrogated by Iranian Revolutionary Guards, they said.

The columnists said that the ally transported Mr. Buckley to Beirut in March because they thought he might be released by Syrian authorities.

Tortured and interrogated in the Iranian Foreign Ministry, Mr. Buckley required frequent medical treatment and was hospitalized at least once, the columnists said.

He suffered a heart attack in mid-April and died that month in a Tehran hospital, they added.

Neither Mr. Kilburn nor Mr. Buckley was seen by Benjamin Weir, a Presbyterian minister who was released Sept. 14 after 16 months of captivity and who reported seeing all the four other U.S. kidnap victims in Lebanon.

Soviet Aide's Visit Nudges Moscow, Beijing Closer

By Daniel Southland
Washington Post Service

BELING — The Soviet deputy foreign minister, Mikhail S. Kapitsa, left here Friday after having helped better Chinese-Soviet relations, according to diplomats.

Mr. Kapitsa's eight-day visit improved the atmosphere in relations and resulted in agreement on approximate dates for an exchange of visits of foreign ministers, an East European diplomat said. An exchange had been agreed upon in principle more than two months ago.

The Chinese foreign minister, Wu Xueqian, is to visit Moscow next May or June, the diplomat said, while Mr. Wu's counterpart, Eduard A. Shevardnadze, is to come to Beijing in the fall for the first visit by a Soviet foreign minister to the Chinese capital in more than two decades. Soviet-Chinese relations deteriorated in the 1960s over a range of ideological issues.

While trade, cultural and diplomatic exchanges between the two nations have been increasing, Mr. Wu said in an interview with the Chinese news agency Xinhua earlier this week that no progress had been made toward removing what China calls the three main obstacles to "normalization" of rela-



Mikhail S. Kapitsa

While trade, cultural and diplomatic exchanges between the two nations have been increasing, Mr. Wu said in an interview with the Chinese news agency Xinhua earlier this week that no progress had been made toward moving what China calls the three main obstacles to "normalization" of relations.

These include the stationing of Soviet troops along common borders and in Outer Mongolia, the Soviet presence in Afghanistan and Soviet support for Vietnam's occupation of Cambodia.

But Western diplomats argue that Mr. Kapitsa's visit and the agreement to exchange foreign ministers are signs that, Chinese historic notwithstanding, a kind of normalization is taking place.

At the same time, China is strengthening its ties with the rest of Eastern Europe. Vice Premier Li Peng is visiting Czechoslovakia and Bulgaria from Dec. 13

How to Make a Merger in Just 34 Days

By Geraldine Fabrikant
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — It took just 34 days for General Electric Co. and RCA Corp. to forge their multi-billion-dollar merger.

Negotiations began late on the pleasant fall afternoon of Friday, Nov. 8, with a cocktail meeting at the apartment of Felix Rohatyn.

Mr. Rohatyn, a partner with GE's investment banking firm, Lazard Freres & Co., had been asked by the chairman of GE, John F. Welch Jr., to introduce him to the chairman of RCA, Thornton F. Bradshaw.

That introduction was to lead to the agreement announced late Wednesday night. With their board approval, the two companies disclosed the biggest nonoil merger in U.S. history.

GE, the electronics and defense company, will pay \$5.28 billion for RCA, owner of the NBC broadcast network and a leader itself in defense and consumer electronics.

The agreement will pay \$66.50 a share for the company's 94.4 million shares outstanding.

The news followed six days of frantic, frequently round-the-clock discussions, at GE's law firm, Fried, Frank, Harris, Shriver & Jacobson, in the Wall Street area; at GE's headquarters in Fairfield, Connecticut; and at GE's Waltham apartment, where Mr. Welch and Mr. Bradshaw met several times.

All weekend cars ferried documents from Fried, Frank's offices to GE's Connecticut headquarters as lawyers and executives struggled to structure the agreement. By late Tuesday night, the differences had been narrowed to a handful and the lawyers for both sides worked until

Despite the mood of
sources close to the
had been some differ
was being structured

6:30 Wednesday morning to move the negotiations to their final phase and complete the papers.

The intention was to keep the talks ~~small~~. But by Tuesday the word was out that something was up at RCA. On Wednesday, Wall Street went wild. RCA's stock rose 150.375 points, to reach \$63.50 by the close of trading. Volume in RCA totaled a remarkable 5.1 million shares. Late that night, after both boards met, a formal release verified what had been rumored that day.

For Mr. Welch, the merger moves GE closer to the structure he has envisioned and has frequently described to Wall Street bankers and analysts.

The tough, aggressive 50-year-old chairman, who took over at GE

In 1981, has consistently said he wants to increase GE's investment in the fast-growing services and technology segment of the economy and decrease its exposure to more industrial businesses.

Thursday, his jubilation was evident. His eyes were bright and his

mutual satisfaction,

negotiations said there

ences as the agreement

occasionally stumbled over words as he talked enthusiastically about the merger during a jammed press conference at GE's offices in Manhattan.

"It's great for the companies and for the United States," he said.

For RCA, the pending merger accomplishes a number of the aims set forth by Mr. Bradshaw since he became chairman there, also in 1981.

"It gives us enormous amounts of capital, effort and talent," Mr. Bradshaw said Thursday. "It gives us the financial capacity to do what we have to do."

The agreement also protects RCA against the bitter takeover battles that have recently torn apart a host of American companies.

Declaring that "we are safe as hedgehog," Mr. Bradshaw rejected the notion that takeover fears were a motivating factor.

Like most executives, however, he is keenly aware of the forces restructuring that took place at CBS as a result of Ted Turner's bid for that network. And he did say, "We did not want to see the company broken up willy-nilly."

A financial expert who has followed RCA for years believes that "Bradshaw has always been convinced that RCA either had to buy or sell — but that it had to merge big."

Indeed, Mr. Bradshaw has sought earlier in the year to forge merger with MCA Inc., until the Los Angeles-based entertainment company unexpectedly pulled out of talks in September. Immediately thereafter, RCA instituted a provision to protect itself against an unfriendly takeover.

Despite the mood of mutual satisfaction among the corporations' representatives at the news conference, sources close to the negotiations said there had been some differences as the agreement was being structured.

There was confusion initially over whether the transaction would be all-cash or equity-based.

GE also wanted a guarantee that it could buy two of RCA's particularly desirable television stations to discourage other bidders from setting

(Continued on Page 11, Col. 5)

Soviet Union Trying to Control Video Revolution

By Philip Taubman
New York Times Service

MOSCOW — The Russian host, a nonconformist writer, flipped on his television, slipped a cassette into the Japanese video player and pressed the play button.

The first frames of "The Good, the Bad and the Ugly," an early Clint Eastwood film, flickered on the screen.

"These opening scenes are great," the host said with anticipatory pleasure as he settled into an armchair.

Video recorders, which made their entry on the Soviet scene in the late 1970s as novelties that only the elite could find or afford, have started to become a mass phenomenon.

Although the number of owners remains far smaller and the cost still is far higher than in the West, increasing numbers of Russians are watching movies at home, according to newspaper reports and Muscovites.

Most of the films they watched were made in the West and are banned officially in the Soviet Union, the Russians said.

The growth in video usage has forced the government to rethink

its initial response to video players, which was a heavy-handed effort to prevent their introduction and discourage their use.

Apparently persuaded that this approach only forced the business underground, the government is now trying to control the trade by embracing it.

In recent months the Soviet Union has started mass-producing video players, made available a limited but growing selection of ideologically safe films, and opened video stores that like their counterparts in the West rent movies overnight.

Despite the efforts, the Soviet authorities have had a difficult time keeping home video viewing within acceptable political limits. Pornographic films, which were popular when video recorders made their debut, have been supplanted by more serious movies that pose a greater threat to political orthodoxy.

One of the most popular movies in Moscow this fall, according to Russians, has been "Man of Iron," a Polish film directed by Andrzej Wajda that sympathetically chronicles labor unrest in Gdansk, the birthplace of the Solidarity trade union movement.



Arsen Kuchuberiya, a me

The films of Ingmar Bergman, Federico Fellini, Milos Forman and Bernardo Bertolucci circulated widely in Moscow. "Amadeus," Mr. Forman's U.S. Academy Award-winning movie about Mozart and Antonio Salieri, is among the hottest video properties in the



chanic in Moscow, signing a contract with the Soviet capital, according to Muscovites.

Older films such as Mr. Bertolucci's "Last Tango in Paris" and Mr. Bergman's "Fanny and Alexander" also are very popular, Muscovites said.

Sylvester Stallone's first



Arsen Kuchuberiya, a mechanic in Moscow, signing a contract to rent a video cassette.



The New York Times

tract to rent a video cassette.

Rambo movie, "First Blood," has attracted a large following. Video owners said they were eager to see "Rambo: First Blood, Part II," released in the West this year.

The going rate for having a movie dubbed into Russian is (Continued on Page 5, Col. 1)

Qadhafi, in Burkina Faso, Urges Revolution in Africa

United Press International

PARIS — Moamer Qadhafi and three planeloads of bodyguards descended "like a conquering army" this week on Burkina Faso, where the Libyan leader urged revolution in Africa, according to a report in Friday's editions of the French daily newspaper Le Monde.

Colonel Qadhafi was completing a tour of West African nations that had taken him also to Senegal, Mali and Ghana. "Two Boeing 707s and a big Antonov transport plane were needed to bring in 100 Libyans whose main job is to guard their leader," Laurent Zecchini wrote from Ouagadougou, the capital of Burkina Faso.

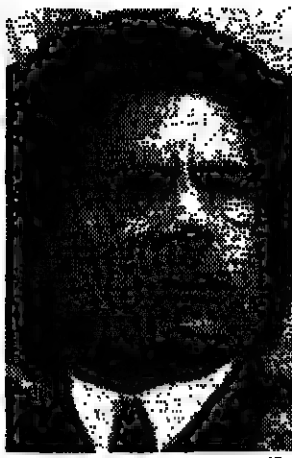
"Clad in military fatigues with blue berets or civilian dress and carrying Kalashnikov assault rifles, they literally took over the airport," he reported. "They showed no hesitation about giving the locals body searches and demanding identity papers, both at the airport and at hotels in town."

Mr. Zecchini said that Colonel Qadhafi was surrounded by bodyguards as he moved through the airport building, and that some of them were teen-age girls and boys.

President Thomas Sankara of Burkina Faso was quiet when Colonel Qadhafi raised his fist at a rally and called on the local people to form three-member revolutionary cells aimed at eliminating Western influence from Africa, the Le Monde article said.

"Libya will give you everything you need," Colonel Qadhafi was quoted as having said, "gasoline at favorable prices, cement that you badly need." He also pledged military support.

Fears were expressed this week during a conference of African leaders in Paris that Colonel Qadhafi's tour was aimed at



Moamer Qadhafi

cracking French influence in Africa and at threatening Chad. [French television reported Friday that French planes from the Central African Republic had resumed reconnaissance flights over southern Chad following reports that Libya had recently built up its military strength in the north, Reuters reported.]

[President François Mitterrand of France received André Kolingba, leader of the Central African Republic, on Friday. General Kolingba said afterward that France had every freedom to reinforce its troops in his country because of the situation in Chad.]

[In addressing African leaders earlier, Mr. Mitterrand sent a public warning to Colonel Qadhafi against any drive into Chad. He also declared that France would never accept partition of Chad. The three-day summit meeting ended Friday.]

In Ouagadougou, Colonel Qadhafi was quoted as having said at an airport rally: "The non-Francophone countries at that summit, like Egypt, are behaving like dogs hanging around under the table."

Africa Faces Choice: Ivory or Elephants?

By Edward A. Gargan

New York Times Service

SERONERA, Tanzania — On the coast at Dar es Salaam, Gabriel Ngili carves ebony logs into wily black swills of grace and movement. He also works in white, but then he uses ivory, not wood.

So do hundreds of other carvers, who, like Mr. Ngili, come to work each day in one of more than 60 mud-walled stores that stretch along Mkwinda Road in the capital, about 450 miles (about 730 kilometers) southeast of here.

More than half the stores sell ivory, from finger rings to brackets to four-foot-high sculptures cut from a single tusk. Much of the ivory comes from poachers who illegally hunt the herds here in the Serengeti National Park.

Elephants have disappeared from many parts of Asia and Africa, and even in the game parks of Kenya, Zambia and Tanzania, the herds are shrinking. In an effort to protect those remaining, many countries have banned the sale of ivory, but in Tanzania the trade is still legal, even though shooting the elephants to obtain ivory may be illegal, and business goes on.

Craig Packard, a University of Minnesota professor studying animal behavior on the Serengeti Plain, hopes to organize an aerial census of elephants in the Selous Game Reserve in southern Tanzania. Bigger than Switzerland, it is the largest game reserve in East Africa.

"We think there are 100,000 elephants there now," Mr. Packard said. "But within a year, there could be as few as 30,000."

Elephants have become much more vulnerable in the last few

years, most experts believe, because of a sharp decline in the rhinoceros population. Poachers seeking to supply the trade in rhino horn have hunted them almost to extinction. As in other parks and reserves in this part of the country, when the rhinos disappeared from the Serengeti park, the poachers turned to elephants.

"The rhino has been nearly wiped out from the Serengeti," said

The rhino has been nearly wiped out from the Serengeti. That has put the elephant under very heavy pressure.

— Markus Bomer
a zoologist at Serengeti National Park

Markus Bomer, a zoologist who is in charge of the Frankfurt Zoological Society's management and conservation efforts at the park. "That has put the elephant under very heavy pressure."

Mr. Bomer said tribes that live on the park's boundary often poach to obtain meat. But the large herds of wildebeest and zebras that roam the park, and the smaller numbers outside its boundaries, can supply enough meat to satisfy the needs of local tribes. Nearly 1.5 million wildebeest and 200,000 zebras live in the park, Mr. Bomer said.

It is the trophy poachers who have decimated the rhinoceros population and threaten to do the same to the elephants.

"The rhinos have been wiped out in two years without us being able to respond," Mr. Bomer said. "Before 1976, there were a few animals

killed illegally every year. Then in 1977 and '78, there was a tremendous increase in poaching. We have gone from several hundred rhinos down to about a dozen. They just wiped them out."

In Zambia, the poachers have slaughtered so many rhinos that there are not enough left to hunt, said Michael Faddy, the director of the Save the Rhino Trust, a private conservation group that is working

carved into dagger handles. Other markets exist in the Far East, where rhino horn has a reputation as an aphrodisiac.

"Zambia is desperately short of foreign currency," Mr. Faddy said. "As long as we continue to experience these economic problems, we will have heavy pressure on the elephant and rhino."

To Mr. Bomer, however, the primary threat comes from the legal market in Tanzania.

"Because of the nearby market," he said, "it is very easy for poachers to kill elephants and sell the ivory. I suspect that at least half of the ivory is illegal."

Ivory sells for about \$45 a pound (\$100 a kilogram) wholesale in Dar es Salaam.

"That makes poaching very profitable," Mr. Bomer said. The solution he favors is to educate buyers about the source of the ivory.

Singapore to Halt Trade
Singapore, where dealers actively trade wild animals, rhinoceros horn and ivory, has again pledged to end the trade in rhino horn, Reuters reported.

Singapore had announced last year that it would sign the United Nations-sponsored Convention on Trade in Endangered Species.

A National Development Ministry spokesman said Wednesday that Singapore had again stated that it would sign the convention.

New Berlin-New York Flight
The Associated Press

BERLIN — Pan American Airlines said Friday that it would begin direct flights from West Berlin to New York on Feb. 15, 1986.

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WORLD BRIEFS

Khmer Rouge Reports Major Raid

BANGKOK (AP) — Khmer Rouge guerrillas said Friday they had attacked the Vietnamese military headquarters at Siem Reap, 185 miles (300 kilometers) from Phnom Penh, and other targets in western Cambodia, killing 175 people, including several Vietnamese commanders and a Soviet adviser. It made no mention of casualties among the Khmer Rouge.

In a separate report, the radio said that Vietnamese forces had bombed villages in western Cambodia in three operations from Sunday to Tuesday. It gave no casualty figures.

The Khmer Rouge often claims attacks against Vietnamese military targets in Cambodia and bombing by Vietnamese aircraft, but Indochina experts and Western diplomats here generally consider the claims exaggerated.

Sakharov Rights Prize Established

STRASBOURG, France (AP) — The European Parliament voted Friday to establish an annual human rights prize named after Andrei D. Sakharov, the Soviet dissident.

The Parliament said in a resolution that the prize would be awarded for work in the development of East-West relations, the defense of human rights or safeguarding "the freedom of scientific inquiry."

Greek Communist deputies vehemently opposed the resolution and tried to convert the prize into a tribute to Nelson Mandela, the imprisoned South African nationalist leader. However, the resolution was adopted, 94-30, with 20 members abstaining.

Pope Urges More Dialogue, Solidarity

VATICAN CITY (Reuters) — Pope John Paul II, in a peace message issued Friday, called for East-West dialogue and North-South solidarity to create a new world order of "peace without frontiers."

In the message for the Roman Catholic Church's 19th World Day of Peace on Jan. 1, the pope said tensions caused by underdevelopment in the Third World could not be separated from East-West nuclear rivalry.

"There can be only one peace," he said in the 17-page document, which will be delivered personally to many heads of state. He urged more talks on disarmament and "the kinds of dialogue that take place when borders are open and people can travel freely" and "when scholars are free to communicate, when workers are free to assemble."

Uganda, Rebels Fail to Sign Accord

NAIROBI (Reuters) — The Ugandan military government and rebels failed Friday to sign a peace pact despite strong pressure from Kenyan mediators.

The leader of the National Resistance Army, Yoweri Museveni, declined to comment, as did President Daniel Arap Moi of Kenya, who has been chairman of the negotiations since they began in late August. After the talks, the Ugandan head of state, Tito Okello, would say only: "Not yet, gentlemen."

The failure to sign a peace pact came as no surprise, as both sides have said they disagree on a wide range of issues, including future representation in the Ugandan government and the composition of a new national army. Talks were scheduled to continue Saturday.

Yoweri Museveni

U.S. City Extends Emergency Order

PHILADELPHIA (AP) — Mayor W. Wilson Goode extended an emergency order for a predominantly white neighborhood Friday, a day after a suspicious fire damaged a house once occupied by a black family targeted by white protesters.

The Nov. 22 declaration, which prohibits gatherings of more than four people for other than recreational or religious purposes, had been scheduled to expire Friday, but Mayor Goode extended it until Dec. 27.

The blaze Thursday night at a vacant row house, which had been reclaimed by the Veterans Administration after the occupants moved because of protests, was quickly controlled by firefighters. The FBI is investigating the blaze because it occurred on federally owned property, according to Robert Welsh, acting first assistant U.S. attorney.

U.S. Fusion Reactor Tests Successful

WASHINGTON (WP) — A major step toward the long-sought goal of producing electricity from atomic fusion occurred late Wednesday night when the most powerful fusion reactor ever built was successfully fired at Sandia National Laboratory in New Mexico.

The device contained no nuclear fuel, but the test proved that the newly designed and built machine can perform as intended. About two years of further testing and tuning will be needed before scientists put nuclear fuel into the machine, called the Particle Beam Fusion Accelerator II, and try to ignite the first controlled fusion reaction in the laboratory.

The Sandia machine represents one of two U.S. main experimental approaches to achieving controlled fusion, called inertial confinement. A rival method, called magnetic confinement and using a device called a tokamak, is under development at Princeton University in New Jersey.

For the Record

Chancellor Helmut Kohl of West Germany will have informal talks in Paris on Tuesday with President François Mitterrand of France, the Bonn government said Friday.

France's Communist-led trade union will strike Thursday to protest a bill introducing flexible working practices, according to the leader of the General Confederation of Labor, Henri Krasucki.

Researchers at the Pasteur Institute in Paris announced Friday that they have filed legal action in the U.S. Court of Claims to win recognition of their claim that they discovered the deadly AIDS, or acquired immune deficiency syndrome, virus earlier than American colleagues. (AP)

A judge in Knoxville, Tennessee, dismissed Friday a \$55-million suit against the tobacco unit of R.J. Reynolds Industries, saying that an amputee, Floyd Roydon, had not proved the company's cigarettes were "defective and unreasonably dangerous." Mr. Roydon had contended that smoking Reynolds products led to the amputation of his leg. (AP)

Vice Admiral John M. Poindester, the new U.S. national security adviser, met Thursday with General Walter López Reyes, the commander of the Honduran armed forces, in Tegucigalpa and asked him to permit the transit of U.S. aid to Nicaraguan rebels who are fighting to overthrow Nicaragua's Sandinist government. (NYT)

Russia, U.S. to Pursue Efforts On Protection of Environment

By Philip Shabecoff

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan and Mikhail S. Gorbachev approved a broad, detailed agreement on environmental protection at their meeting in Geneva last month, according to administration officials.

The accord was reached in Moscow just before the summit meeting after negotiations between delegations headed by Lee M. Thomas, administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency, and Yuri A. Izrael, chairman of the Soviet government's State Committee for Hydrometeorology and Environmental Control, officials said Thursday.

A joint statement issued in Geneva after the summit meeting said consultations on new cooperative projects in the environmental field were to be held next year in Moscow and Washington.

In fact, the Moscow talks were completed just before the Geneva meeting. A memorandum that resulted fills 50 pages.

The Moscow accord covers issues ranging from cooperation in

monitoring global air pollution to an exchange of wild animals. It provides for exchanges of information, of scientists and of monitoring technology.

Environmental cooperation between the two countries began in 1972 with an agreement between President Richard M. Nixon and Leonid I. Brezhnev at a meeting in Washington.

Like other joint programs between the two governments, the environmental accord was not actively pursued after the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan in late 1979, and there had been no meetings of the joint environmental committees under the Reagan administration until last month's negotiations in Moscow.

Among the new projects is a study of the causes and effects of underground water pollution, the development of technology for treating waste and reducing waste streams, a search for improved management of toxic substances, and the development of education and training programs in the field of environmental protection.

U.S. to Replace Staff in East Bloc With Americans

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Substantial numbers of American drivers, guards and other support personnel will replace local employees in U.S. embassies and consulates in the Soviet Union and other East European countries.

A State Department spokesman said Thursday that the program, designed "to counter intelligence threats against our embassies abroad," had been set in motion before President Ronald Reagan's executive order Nov. 1 fighting U.S. security through the use of polygraph tests and other means.

Secretary of State George P. Shultz has asked for \$3.9 million in fiscal 1986 and \$17.9 million in fiscal 1987 to replace one-third to one-half of the Soviet nationals employed in the U.S. Embassy in Moscow and the U.S. consulates in Leningrad with American workers.

A parallel program of replacing local workers with Americans in the six Warsaw Pact countries of Eastern Europe is expected to cost about \$2.3 million in fiscal 1986.

3 Get Life in Prison for Killing Israelis

The Associated Press

NICOSIA — A Briton and two Palestinians were convicted Friday of murdering three Israelis aboard a yacht in a Cyprus marina in September. They were sentenced to life in prison.

The defendants, Ian Michael Davidson, Khaled Abdel Kader al-Khalifa, and Abdel-Hakim Saado al-Khalifa, stood silent as Judge Yannis Poyadjis read the sentence.

Judge Poyadjis said that because the three were found guilty of premeditated murder, "the only sentence I can pass is life imprisonment for each of the three accused." Cyprus does not impose a death penalty.

Israel had contended that the gunmen were members of an elite Palestine Liberation Organization unit called Force 17, and retaliated for the slayings with an Oct. 1 air attack on PLO headquarters in Tunis. However, PLO officials in Cyprus denied that the gunmen were members of Force 17.

The three defendants had acknowledged they killed the three Israelis after commanding their moored yacht in Limassol on Sept. 25.

They refused to plead guilty, however, asserting that they acted out of "moral duty." Mr. Khalifa said that he and his companions killed the Israelis "because they ran a spy ring in Cyprus and were responsible for the arrest of many of our comrades as well as the murder of many women and children."

Hijacker Pleads Not Guilty
The only surviving alleged hijacker of an EgyptAir Boeing 737 that was forced to Malta last month and stormed by Egyptian commandos has pleaded not guilty to 16 counts of murder, assault and hostage taking, United Press International reported from Valletta, Malta.

Omar Mohammed Ali Rezaq, a 22-year-old Palestinian born in Lebanon, said in a court in Valletta on Thursday that he rejected the charges.

Mr. Rezaq had been identified earlier as Omar Marzouki and his age was given as 20.

Prisoners in Israeli Jails Call Off Hunger Strike
Reuters

JERUSALEM — Several hundred Palestinian guerrilla prisoners protesting Israeli prison conditions have called off a hunger strike, leaving about 50 prisoners still fasting at the Jolani prison in the occupied West Bank, Israeli and Palestinian sources said Friday.

The prisoners accepted an offer of talks with Israel's prison commissioner, Rafi Suissa, on Sunday. Palestinian sources said that 1,500 prisoners took part in the protest.

CHURCH SERVICES
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CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH, 13 Rue du Vieux-Colombier, 75006 Paris, Metro St. Sulpice. Sunday worship in English 9:45 a.m., Rev. A. Sommerfeld, Tel. (1) 46.07.67.02.

PARIS SUBURBS
EMMANUEL BAPTIST CHURCH, 56 Rue des Bons-Enfants, 92110-Montrouge. English worship, 10:30 a.m., Rev. A. Sommerfeld, Tel. (1) 47.49.18.29.

STOCKHOLM
EMMANUEL CHURCH near city center. Friendly christian fellowship, Sunday 11:00. Tel. (08) 216051, 151223.

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14-12-85

AMERICAN TOPICS



FULL OF SPIRIT — It's off to work for a busload of New York sidewalk Santas enlisted by Volunteers of America.

San Francisco's Smoking Law Proves No Cause for Alarm

Enforcement of San Francisco's landmark anti-smoking law has proved neither expensive nor difficult during the 21 months it has been in effect. The Washington Post reports. The law requires employers to maintain a smoking policy satisfactory to both smokers and nonsmokers. If compromise is not possible — if even one nonsmoker is dissatisfied with the policy — the employer must ban smoking in work areas, but not in hallways, lounges and lavatories, which are not included in the ordinance. Violations are punishable by fines of up to \$500 a day.

"It has been one of the biggest nonevents in San Francisco," said Dr. Michael Martin, an epidemiologist who made a special study of the law. He said that during the first 10 months the law was in effect, the city health department received only 102 complaints, but resolved all of them without legal action or fines. Complaints have declined steadily since.

No new employees were hired to enforce the law.

Short Takes

April Veness, a lecturer at the University of North Carolina who comes from the Middle

West, says traditional Southern hospitality, alive today in such customs as telling departing guests, "V'all come back" or "ma'am," probably derives from geography and settlement patterns. Wealthy planters adopted the manners of the rural English aristocracy, and their farms were so isolated that the arrival of a guest, even a stranger, could be a major social event. By contrast, Northerners lived closer together in towns and on small farms and had no slaves to do household chores when guests came calling.

The Democratic Party is not abandoning its donkey mascot despite news reports to the contrary after the party ordered a new design for its stationery. Paul G. Kirk Jr., chairman of the Democratic National Committee, said the donkey "is here to stay." Like the Republican elephant and the Tammany tiger, the donkey comes from the 19th-century cartoons of Thomas Nast. It first appeared as a mule, with a caption that some might say is up-to-date: "The Democratic Party is like a mule — without pride or hope of posterity."

Shorter Takes: Sixteen tall-masted sailing ships were the hit of the 1976 U.S. bicentennial celebration in New York harbor. Organizers of the 1986 Statue of Liberty centennial aim to outdo that display with 20 tall ships

from as far away as Indonesia. . . . Shawn Thompson, a television actor, was charged with luring when he sent a Ken doll — boyfriend of the Barbie Doll — over Niagara Falls in a sealed Kentucky Fried Chicken bucket. Ken survived.

Ebony, at 40, Keeps Its Focus, Pushing Power of the Positive

Ebony, a glossy magazine for blacks, was founded in 1945, two years before blacks were allowed to play major league baseball and nine years before segregation was outlawed in the public schools.

Although Representative Louis Stokes, an Ohio Democrat, said on an earlier anniversary that "Ebony magazine has been at the forefront of the black man's struggle for political and social equality," the 1.7-million-circulation monthly is still criticized for running too many articles about athletes and entertainers.

Its editors say its tone was set its first year, when Ebony said it would "try to mirror the happier side of Negro life — the positive, everyday achievements from Harlem to Hollywood. But when we talk about race as the No. 1 problem of America, we'll talk turkey."

— Compiled by ARTHUR HIGBEE

Latin Provinces Remain the Underdogs

By William D. Montalbano
Los Angeles Times Service

SALTA, Argentina — Life spins at its own individualistic pace here on Argentina's northwest frontier. The people chew coca and spend money that isn't. They love their country, but they sue the central government.

Salta province borders Bolivia, Chile and Paraguay. In heritage, lifestyle and outlook, it has more in common with those countries than with Buenos Aires, the Argentine capital 1,200 miles (1,944 kilometers) away.

An economically stagnant tobacco- and grain-growing region of 738,000, Salta is a microcosm of the distress and frustration that mark provincial life in Latin America.

In almost every Latin American country, provinces are second-class citizens yet proudly wedded to their relaxed lifestyles. They dwell on the outside of national life, looking on with a mixture of envy and disdain.

In Salta, complaints about Buenos Aires parallel the provincial capital of Third World raw-materials producers against the industrialized countries.

"They take our oil and refine it elsewhere," said Carlos van Cauwelaert, head of Salta's Chamber of Commerce and Industry. "We feel used so Buenos Aires can make planks. We harvest tobacco, but make no cigarettes."

Latin American capitals like Buenos Aires have the biggest industries, the most jobs, the best schools, the latest movies, the smoothest asphalt and the best soccer teams. They are both the cause and the result of massive internal migration since World War II.

Salta is an oil-producing province. But like all oil in Argentina, Salta's product belongs to the central government, which pays provinces a pittance for what it takes. A suit filed by Salta seeking \$60 mil-



The provinces are second-class citizens, yet are proudly wedded to their relaxed lifestyles.

lion in back payments is before the Argentine Supreme Court, according to Raul Eduardo Passani, Salta province's treasury secretary.

The province fights the underdog's war with innovation. Two kinds of currency, Argentine pesos and provincial bonds, circulate on the streets of this provincial capital of 290,000. The bonds are good only within Salta province and are redeemable only at provincial banks.

The bonds look like money, feel like money and are spent like money with a value equal to Argentine currency.

Provincial officials solemnly insist, however, that the bonds are not money. Only the central government has the constitutional authority to issue currency, they say.

The bonds, in an anomaly perhaps typical of the relationship between Latin American capitals and their provinces, are printed on contract by the national mint in Buenos Aires.

The bond concept, which was adopted in Salta last year and has been copied by a number of other provinces since, is a stratagem to avoid having to borrow at high in-

terest while awaiting revenue-sharing funds from Buenos Aires.

Public employees in Salta, who comprise the largest part of the work force, are paid in bonds.

Argentina is not the only place where provincial ingenuity discomfits national authorities.

In Talara, an oil-producing city in northern Peru, a municipal bordon called The Red Rose is an important source of civic revenue. The mayor who originated the idea is a local hero, although officials in Lima have expelled him from their political party.

Provincial discontent bred by the centralization of power is not a new theme in Latin America, but the historic inequity is aggravated in these times of economic hardship.

Maoists seeking to ignite revolution along the spine of the Andes mountains chose Ayacucho, Peru, as their headquarters, largely because Lima governments have virtually ignored Ayacucho's needs for four centuries.

A number of Latin American nations, including Colombia, Chile and Peru, are unitary republics. Such provinces depend entirely on the national government.

The capitals, which usually are distant both in miles and in their priorities, adopt policies, pay the bills and appoint officials ranging from governors to traffic policemen and teachers. In Colombia, for example, the president appoints the mayor of Bogotá and all of the provincial governors, who in turn appoint all mayors.

By contrast, the constitutions of Latin America's largest countries, Brazil, Mexico and Argentina, embrace a U.S.-style federal system in which provinces elect governors and legislatures, raise taxes and theoretically administer their own affairs.

But fact differs from theory. Salta scrapes together just 28 percent of its annual \$180 million budget, and the rest comes from Buenos Aires. Only five other Argentine provinces raise more money.

Capitals dominate the national life of every major Latin American country except Brazil, where the backland capital of Brasilia was conceived to challenge coastal preeminence.

Brasilia, with about a million residents, is the seat of government, but the nation's capitals in everything but name are still Rio de Janeiro and São Paulo, whose combined population approaches 20 million.

Important provincial centers do exist, such as Guadalajara and Monterrey in Mexico, Ciudad Guayana in Venezuela, and Guayaquil in Ecuador. But they usually are pale echoes of the capitals whose policies spawned them.

In Argentina, about 10 million of the 30 million citizens live in and around Buenos Aires. In Chile, nearly half of the population lives in greater Santiago.

In Peru, where decentralization is a major national priority, five million of 19 million inhabitants live in industrial Lima.

Nicaraguan Rebels Say They Have Soviet Missiles

By Shirley Christian
New York Times Service

TEGUCIGALPA, Honduras — A Nicaraguan rebel leader said this week that the Nicaraguan Democratic Force, the largest of the groups trying to overthrow the government in Managua, had obtained "about 20" portable SAM-7 anti-aircraft missiles, which he said were purchased this year.

Aristides Sanchez, a member of the directorate of the guerrilla group, said in an interview here on Monday that his forces had suffered heavy casualties in several encounters with Soviet-built Mi-24 attack helicopters.

"But he said the insurgents' acquisition of the SAM-7s, surface-to-air missiles also of Soviet manufacture, had made them optimistic about their ability to defend themselves against the Mi-24s."

"Now the Sandinists know that our units travel with SAM-7s and that one of their helicopters can be



Adolfo Calero Portocarrero

hit by a rocket at any moment," Mr. Sanchez said.

Last Thursday, U.S. officials confirmed a report that the Nicaraguan Democratic Force shot down a Soviet-built helicopter with an

SAM-7 missile on Dec. 2, killing 14 military personnel aboard. It is believed to be the first use of such missiles in the Western Hemisphere.

The Nicaraguan government asserted that the rebels had acquired the missiles from the Central Intelligence Agency.

Rebel leaders have said previously that they bought the SAM-7s on the international arms market with money donated by individuals in Europe and Latin America. They have denied that any of their missiles were provided by or manufactured in the United States.

Adolfo Calero Portocarrero, the leader of the Nicaraguan Democratic Force, who has been primarily responsible for arms acquisition since the U.S. Congress ended aid by the CIA last year, said he would not identify the country through which he bought the missiles.

"I would love to be able to reveal

it," he said by telephone in Miami, "because it would surprise a lot of people. But I want to be able to buy there again."

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White House Offers Plan to Save Tax Bill

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — The Reagan Administration and Republican congressional leaders offered a proposal Friday aimed at keeping President Ronald Reagan's tax-rollback plan alive, but they failed to deliver the 50 to 75 Republican votes that Democrats say are necessary to pass the bill.

The bill remained available for the House to consider Monday, giving Mr. Reagan time to seek an additional 17 Republicans willing to vote for a tax plan that he describes as the No. 1 legislative goal of his second term.

Only 14 of the 182 Republicans sided with the president Wednesday when the House refused to consider the bill.

Mr. Reagan has expressed reservations about the changes that the House Ways and Means Committee has made in his original tax plan, but he hopes that the Senate can make the bill more to his liking.

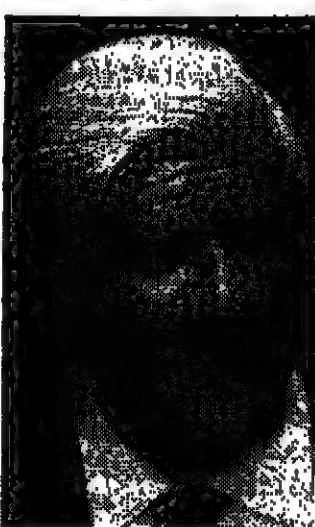
He has said that unless the House passes the bill before it adjourns for the year next week, efforts to achieve a major revision of the nation's 72-year-old tax code may be doomed for years.

Republicans in the House, however, have written their own rival tax reform bill.

The speaker of the House, Thomas P. O'Neill Jr., Democrat of Massachusetts, emphasized that Democrats would not even discuss making concessions to Republicans until the president showed that he had the votes to pass a bill.

"As soon as the president informs me personally that he has a 4 of 50 to 75 Republican votes for passage of the bill, we will begin moving ahead with the bipartisan form process," Mr. O'Neill said.

Mr. O'Neill made his comments after listening to Treasury Secretary James A. Baker 3d explain the latest Republican offer, which was amended by the House Republican minority leader, Robert H. Michel of Illinois.



Thomas P. O'Neill Jr.

At issue is a bill that would make broad changes in the ways American individuals and businesses are taxed. The measure, which was written chiefly by Representative Dan Rostenkowski and other Democrats on the Ways and Means Committee, is reasonably close to what Mr. Reagan recommended to Congress in May.

Under the proposal offered Friday by the Reagan administration and House Republicans, the House would vote on the Ways and Means Committee bill, on a Republican substitute and on a new Republican amendment. The amendment includes a \$2,000-per-person pre-tax exemption, as favored by Mr. Reagan.

During negotiations Thursday, Democratic leaders insisted that they would not permit such an amendment to be considered. They argued that if the Republicans were allowed to vote on that proposal, they also would demand other amendments, including many that were rejected by the committee when it wrote the bill.

But Mr. Rostenkowski raised the possibility that Republicans would be allowed to vote on the \$2,000 exemption as an amendment to their own bill, rather than to the Democrats' plan.

Since there is almost no chance the Republican plan can be passed by the House, the amendment would be little more than a face-saving gesture for them.

The overall bill would sharply cut individual and business tax rates, curtail or eliminate some deductions and credits, excise six million lower-income families from paying taxes, reduce taxes for most Americans and raise taxes on corporations.

■ Congress Approves Funding
Jonathan Fierbringer of The New York Times reported from Washington:

Congress, deadlocked over federal spending in 1986, has adopted an emergency funding bill to keep the government running through Monday. President Reagan signed the measure Friday.

Congressional approval came late Thursday, against a midnight deadline, as the House and Senate grappled with a number of measures, including a major farm bill. The farm bill was left unfinished after their agreement Wednesday on legislation to force a balanced federal budget.

That bill, which President Reagan signed Thursday morning, would reduce the budget deficit in steps and eliminate it by 1991.

The stopgap money bill approved Thursday will finance some government operations through 6 P.M. Monday.

The measure was needed because House and Senate conferees who were working on a separate catchall appropriation bill for the rest of fiscal 1986, which began Oct. 1, could not finish before a previous emergency financing bill expired at midnight.

Without action, parts of the gov-

ernment faced a shutdown by mid-day Friday.

Negotiators also continued to seek agreement on a farm bill and on separate deficit-reducing legislation to carry out a major portion of the \$55.5-billion savings promised for this year.

The administration and conferees on the catchall appropriation are working to write a compromise that the White House could accept. The administration has threatened to veto both the Senate and the House versions of this legislation.

Some issues have been resolved, including foreign assistance and transportation. But the overall military budget and funding for many specific Pentagon items, including nerve gas, the anti-satellite missile and the president's space-based missile defense project, remained unsettled.

The administration was still insisting that the Pentagon appropriation for fiscal 1986 be increased by the rate of inflation. Regardless of the final figure, the newly signed budget-balancing measure will force additional cuts by March that are expected to push military funding below the 1985 level.

U.S. Senate Panel Backs Product Safety Nominee

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The U.S. Senate Committee on Commerce, Science and Transportation has voted, 9-7, to approve the nomination of Terrence M. Scanlon as chairman of the Consumer Product Safety Commission.

Before the vote Thursday some senators said they felt that Mr. Scanlon had not been forthcoming when he said that he had not used commission staff members for anti-abortion, church or personal activities. Mr. Scanlon acknowledged last week that he had done so but said that the incidents had been so minor that he had forgotten them.

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The Balanced-Budget Box

The Gramm-Rudman budget amendment, now signed into law, is the wrong way to allocate public funds, a sign of impotence, an effort to deceive, an abdication of responsibility — and we welcome it. The measure embraces the goal of a balanced budget by 1991 and sets up a process whereby, if the president and the Congress fail to reach deficit targets each year, a sturdy robot will supposedly do it for them. A little over half the budget would be exempt; the rest would be cut in lockstep.

There is no question that the amendment is a dodge. One need only look at the bill to which it was attached: a piece of necessary legislation to raise the debt ceiling beyond \$2 trillion for the first time so that the Treasury can continue to borrow to cover the deficits of the last five years. If there were a true disposition to deal with the deficit, the president and members of the Congress could have done that instead of this, which puts off the hard part.

There is no question, either, that next year they will try to put off the hard part again. They always do; they already are trying. There is talk that the reconciliation bill making cuts in domestic programs to conform to this year's budget resolution (it would reduce the deficit by \$20 billion) may be set aside in the rush to adjourn. The president has threatened to veto it anyway, since it contains tax increases, and when the Congress reconvenes, the Gramm-Rudman process will be in place to fall back on. Thus the leaders comfort themselves.

It is true that the Gramm-Rudman means, at least, that the Congress will have to make choices. It is not, as some have thought, that the Congress would back off. Instead, it built a box for him — and for itself.

— THE WASHINGTON POST

Hold Marcos to His Pledge

Judging only by the big print, there is hope for the Philippines. President Ferdinand Marcos may lose the snap election he has been forced to call for Feb. 7. Hours before the filing deadline, a bickering opposition agreed to a single slate, teaming the personable but untested Corason Aquino with the seasoned but wily Salvador Laurel.

The opposition leaders differ on vital matters. But so do Mr. Marcos and his new running mate, former Foreign Minister Arturo Tolentino, who has even questioned the legality of the vote. Thus, even if Mr. Marcos wins, fairly or not, he has at least left it necessary to pass over his wife, Imelda, in naming a constitutional successor.

But there is the fine print. Mr. Marcos can legally switch running mates before the vote, a contingency Mr. Tolentino does not rule out. And if Mr. Marcos finds the campaign going against him, it could conveniently be found unconstitutional by his Supreme Court.

The Constitution provides for special elections if the president dies, resigns or is impeached. To bypass that law and to cling to the advantages of incumbency, Mr. Marcos has "resigned" prospectively — saying he will "irrevocably vacate" his office after the voting. Many Filipinos, including Mr. Tolentino, find that legally unconvincing. But who decides? The same judiciary that has just cleared Mr. Marcos's soldiers of any complicity in the 1983 assassination of Benigno Aquino. The presi-

dent's Supreme Court will most surely be following the campaign news.

Also following the news — and probably rooting for Mr. Marcos — is the New People's Army, a Communist insurgency that has flourished under his misrule. Some estimate its size as high as 30,000, and detect among its leaders a fanaticism resembling Pol Pot's in Cambodia. The NPA is an incoherently home-grown, and Mr. Marcos is a proponent of Roman Catholicism by centering its attack on the "U.S.-Marcos dictatorship."

A Communist victory is by no means likely in a former colony tied to the United States by a shared language and legal tradition. But those ties are not proof against the revolution inspired by a discredited regime. Americans cannot directly dislodge Mr. Marcos from power. Nor can they directly inspire the opposition, drawn from the same elite that supports Mr. Marcos. But Washington can press for an honest campaign and an end to the corrupt uses of its military aid.

Most tangibly at risk are two vital U.S. installations, Clark Air Base and Subic Bay Naval Base, for which Mr. Marcos has squeezed generous subsidies. The best security for those bases is also what would be best for the Philippines: a democratic deliverance in Manila. To that end, Americans should use every reasonable means to hold Mr. Marcos to his big-print pledges.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES

Panama's 'Beheading'

According to a report from the police in Ciudad Neily, Costa Rica, witnesses last saw Dr. Hugo Spadafora alive reading a newspaper at a Panamanian National Guard border checkpoint, where he was being detained after having been removed from a bus, about noon on Sept. 13. The next person the Costa Rican police could find who had seen him was the young man who found his body, "completely decapitated," in La Vagueta River just across the border from Panama the next afternoon.

Dr. Spadafora was known, among other things, for having formed a battalion in Panama to fight against the Somoza family in Nicaragua. He was also known for being a keen critic of, among other things, the alleged drug trafficking connections of General Manuel Antonio Noriega, who as commander of Panama's National Defense Forces is the country's strongman.

The murder stunned Panama, which is not one of those Central American places where the killing, let alone the evident torture and beheading, of critics is routine. In an important sense, however, Dr. Spadafora was not the only victim. There is reason to believe that the elected president, Nicolás Ardito Barletta, was planning to launch an inquiry into the crime upon his return from a trip to the United Nations in October. While he was still in New York, General Noriega forced his ouster; actually, Mr. Barletta, struggling to maintain a

thread of constitutionality, "separated" himself from office under an obscure article and technically remains president.

The story was put out that the Barletta economic policies were largely to blame, but knowledgeable Panamanians look more to the Spadafora affair. Panama's painful progress toward democracy was thus "beheaded" too. In Panama, the atmosphere reeks of police intimidation, but large numbers of citizens have come out in the streets calling peacefully for an inquiry into the Spadafora murder. Meanwhile, the armed forces are bringing under their control a wide range of functions — ports, railroads, customs, immigration — previously and more properly under civil administration. The Barletta economic policy, which had been sanctioned by the political parties, threatens to go by the boards, with immense potential costs to the country's economic viability and credit-worthiness.

General Noriega is well known in Panama. He is becoming well known outside Panama as an imperious leader who fears to let independent investigators examine the Spadafora affair and to let independent citizens control their government. Almost every country in Latin America is going the democratic way except Nicaragua and Panama. General Noriega is an embarrassment to his country, and to the integrity of the Panamanian armed forces.

— THE WASHINGTON POST

FROM OUR DEC. 14 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1910: West End Chorus Girls on Leave
LONDON — Forty choir boys have supplanted the gay and festive chorus girls for which the West End's Gaiety Theatre has been world famous for two decades. In its place is a school-boy play, with only two female characters in the cast. And forty boys. No more do staid stage-door "Johnnies" send diamonds and flowers up to the dressing rooms. No longer is there a line of 40-horse-power automobiles waiting to pick up the footlight favorites. All this has come about because George Edwards has leased his theatre for a few weeks to Frederick Mouillot, who is giving a comedy of English boarding-school life. The rosy-checked choir boys are only allowed to sing once as the curtain goes up on the final act. They almost saved that final act.

1935: War Debtors' Sombre Regrets
WASHINGTON — The semi-annual parade of grave-faced diplomats bringing to the State Department regrets on the eve of Dec. 15 war debt payment date has been resumed. The "diplomatic comedy" started when the United States a month ago informed the 14 debtor nations it was "willing" to hear proposals for resumption of payments. This was followed by prolonged study over an answer. Now formal notes are being presented professing appreciation of the reminder. These add that conditions have changed insufficiently, but that the debtor nations will be glad to resume discussions whenever hope of a satisfactory result is warranted. By Dec. 16, the total overdue [will be] \$1 billion. Finland, as usual, is getting favorable editorial comment as the only payer.

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For Marcos, Facing a United Opposition, No Way to Win?

By Guy Sacerdoti

MANILA — The eleventh-hour compromise between the Philippine opposition leaders Corason Aquino and Salvador Laurel, resulting in a united ticket for the Feb. 7 election, confronts President Ferdinand Marcos with his toughest electoral battle in 20 years.

Mr. Marcos called the election on the assumption that his heretofore fragmented opposition would be incapable of uniting against him. He hoped to prove to critics both here and in the United States that he remains the country's only viable leader, that only he would be able to reestablish the government's political legitimacy, to curtail a growing Communist insurgency and to turn around an economy in crisis.

The fact of a united Aquino-Laurel ticket, however, puts Mr. Marcos in a virtual no-win situation for the first time in his 20-year rule. If he calls off the elections now, (the Marcos-dominated Supreme Court is expected to rule soon on the constitutionality of the unscheduled election), he will be pictured as an isolated dictator afraid of his own people. If he legitimately wins what is expected to be a close election, inevitable charges of electoral fraud will undermine his claim for a new six-year mandate. And if he is outpolled and forced to chest on a large scale, he will be vilified for trying to save a corrupt regime.

In fact, with a united opposition, any scenario that has Mr. Marcos remaining in power will do nothing to

rebuild the public confidence needed to end 30 months of dissent and political uncertainty. For that, the elections will only show what many foreign observers fear and many Filipinos take for granted: that reform is anathema to Mr. Marcos.

Few analysts believe that Mr. Marcos, 68, will ever leave Malacañang Palace alive, least of all to vacate for the widow of his former rival, Benigno S. Aquino Jr., who was assassinated at Manila Airport on Aug. 21, 1983. But more than anything else, "Cory" Aquino's candidacy has put Mr. Marcos in this predicament.

For while few doubt the political brilliance of Mr. Marcos, the master of Philippine politics has so far found it difficult to deal with this 52-year-old former housewife who has presented herself as a moral force standing above the political fray.

Since her husband's assassination, Cory Aquino has become a symbol. More than picking up "Ninoy" Aquino's thwarted attempts to promote national reconciliation, she has come to represent the honesty, simplicity and religious commitment that are the traits of the people of this 35-percent Roman Catholic nation.

While politics is a Philippines national pastime, she is a reluctant politician. While candidates have an answer to everything, she will answer otherwise when she has none. She speaks in terms of justice, not ven-

geance, of prayer instead of power. And yet she is intelligent enough to juggle the petty political deals in building a united ticket without diluting the primacy of her cause.

For Cory Aquino is far more an anti-Marcos than a pro-Aquino candidate. Her chances of actually beating the Marcos machine lie in a rather

response to personal distastes, bringing her down into traditional Filipino political mudslinging.

Just as important will be the role of the Catholic Church, led by the effervescent archbishop of Manila, Cardinal Jaime Sin. His role cannot be underestimated. As perhaps the only nationwide institution that Mr. Marcos has been unable to co-opt, the church has nonetheless felt its stature as the key to social stability undermined during the president's relentless drive to centralize and maintain power.

In the pre-Marcos era of a more pluralistic political system, the church (much like the role of the king in Thai politics) set the popular psychological parameters within which the political game could be played. It obviously would like to see that role returned. And with Mrs. Aquino (a personal friend of the cardinal) as a candidate, priests can quietly support her moral stand in weekly sermons.

In the face of almost unlimited administration funds available for the government's campaign and the traditional political largess of Mr. Marcos's New Society Movement party, the church can say, as it did during the National Assembly election of May 1984, that accepting money to attend rallies is no sin, as long as one votes his or her conscience.

Cardinal Sin played a major role in building the united opposition ticket. Returning from the synod in

Rome at the end of November, he found Mrs. Aquino trying desperately to work out a united coalition. Mr. Laurel was steadfast in his belief that with his United Nationalist Democratic Organization, or UNIDO, having the strongest grass-roots political machine, he would be the best bet to challenge Mr. Marcos.

Cardinal Sin met separately several times with both Mrs. Aquino and Mr. Laurel, in essence backing her stand as the moral alternative but emphasizing to both the need to break the impasse for the national good.

The Aquino-Laurel slate will not be without problems. Most difficult will be melding the two organizations, both dominated by their respective families, into a campaign with similar thrusts. Mrs. Aquino's major concession to Mr. Laurel was to run under the UNIDO banner. But it is likely that her FDP-Laban coalition supporters will want to campaign with their own party structures in areas where they are strongest.

At the same time they will have to counter the presence on the Marcos ticket of former Foreign Minister Arturo M. Tolentino, 75, chosen as the president's running mate. Mr. Tolentino was dropped from the cabinet last March after publicly criticizing Mr. Marcos's policies. The Marcos strategy in picking a critic as his vice president seems clear. He will appear tolerant of criticism and amenable to reforms demanded by the opposition, while taking advantage of Mr. Tolentino's vote-getting appeal, particularly in Manila, where the opposition is especially strong.

As the election date nears, the critical factor may be whether the opposition can stay united. Opposition analysts now say they expect to win by a 5-2 margin, an estimate even some high government officials do not see as unreasonable. But, as one analyst said, "given 10 percent for cheating, it will be touch and go."

While Mr. Marcos probably will have contingency plans for retaining his presidency, it is more probable that his "master stroke" of calling early elections will result in yet another presidential embarrassment.

The writer, Manila correspondent for the Far East Economic Review, contributed this column to the Los Angeles Times.

In Austria, A Shadow On the Snow

By David Herriges

VIENNA — The local imagination has been working overtime for them this Christmas season. A cozy vision of an Alpine country clothed in spotless snow, with cheerful natives quaffing Glühwein, is becoming more difficult to maintain. The snow has fallen on cue, yet here in the capital it is anything but pristine white; and the wine, well, the less said the better, especially now that a new scandal has appeared. (The latest addition, found in hun-

LETTER FROM VIENNA

drecks of vintages, is sodium azide, which is potentially toxic and is used as an explosive; newspaper cartoonists are having a field day.)

What has really thrown the Advent scene into disarray, though, and has given the man in the street a chance to vent his wrath against "those at the top," is the news from Linz.

Vöest-Alpine AG, often described as Austria's industrial flagship, has run aground. If it were not a nationalized enterprise it would be doomed. The losses expected this year by the unwieldy giant — it employs 70,000 people in the steel, engineering and electronics sectors — are frightening, on the order of 4.2 billion schillings (\$232 million). Only a huge injection of capital from its owner, the Republic of Austria, could save it.

For a while all was well. But early this year oil prices began to fall, leaving Interviding with heavy forward commitments. Traders appear to have panicked. Wild speculation ensued. It was like a roulette player who stakes his shirt on a single number and comes up at. At this point the minister for nationalized industries, Ferdinand Lacina, stepped in with "Rien ne va plus!" Everything, he said, must be turned around within three years; the books must be balanced.

He announced that strict legislation would be implemented to give added incentives to managers whose nationalized enterprises showed a profit. Conversely, those who slipped into the red would suffer financial consequences and, most painfully, would have their pensions cut.

The rights and wrongs of this procedure are being hotly discussed in Austria, where the inviolability of state-owned enterprises (including the can for granted. That the socialist sector could benefit from observance of such a capitalist concept as profit-and-loss has come as a shock to the average Austrian as he pulls out his skis and heads for the mountains to get away from it all.

major banks) has always been taken for granted. That the socialist sector could benefit from observance of such a capitalist concept as profit-and-loss has come as a shock to the average Austrian as he pulls out his skis and heads for the mountains to get away from it all.

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The Pros Know: In Espionage, It's a Jungle Out There

By Philip Geyelin

WASHINGTON — Presidents and political leaders seem obliged to talk down to the people about the delicate, disreputable and dangerous game of international espionage. Keep it simple is the rule: There are good guys, bad guys and much you should not trouble yourself about.

Old pros in the intelligence trade — and I am talking about real spies, not the high-technology types — talk differently. They talk cynically, up front. Knowing it's a jungle out there, they do not confuse espionage with crime in the streets.

The two kinds of talk we have been hearing about the recent rash of spy cases, and particularly the one involving Israel, are a perfect illustration of why, if you want a rounded view, it is a good idea to stick with the professionals.

In his recent radio address on the subject, for example, President Reagan dwelt on the threat to the West from a growing swarm of KGB agents working in the United States and around the world for the Soviet Union and its satellites.

"There is no reason to sugarcoat reality," the president said, adding, "The Free World is today confronted with some of the most sophisticated, best orchestrated efforts of theft and espionage in modern history."

True enough. But when the president promises to "root out and prosecute the spies of any nation," and insists, "we will let the chips fall where they may" — and still cannot bear to

mention the Israeli case — he is not just sugarcoating; he is harming public understanding.

The same may be said for the arguments we are getting from Israel's best friends in America: That the case of Jonathan Jay Pollard is the work of irresponsible, overzealous underlings. "We can straighten this out in no time," Senator Daniel Patrick Moynihan, a New York Democrat, said the other day.

If so, why did it take the Israeli government a full week to clear its throat before issuing an apology "to the extent that" spying on the United States "did take place"? Why did even that non-apology have to be negotiated by the U.S. secretary of state?

You might have thought that when Mr. Pollard, a U.S. Navy intelligence analyst, allegedly offered to sell U.S. military secrets to Israel, the Israelis would have warned their good American friends about a serious threat to U.S. security instead of apparently exploiting it for their own purposes. But that would not be in the nature of the U.S.-Israeli relationship, nor in the nature of the espionage games even friendly nations play.

The United States and Israel cooperate on intelligence matters up to a point. The United States holds back things that would threaten relations with its Arab friends in the region. The beleaguered Israeli venture off from time to time without the slightest sense of obligation to counsel with Washington in advance.

Which brings us back to the professionals and the it's-a-jungle-out-there theory of the case. The old hands take it for granted that Israel conducts intelligence operations in the United States. They assume as well that after assorted surprises — the 1956 Suez war, the Israeli bombings of Iraq and Tunisia, and the full scale of Israel's war in Lebanon — the United States has been doing its own intelligence checking on Israel.

And yet when they say so out loud — well, consider the reaction recently when a former director of Central Intelligence, Richard Helms, did just that. He said that "the only sin in espionage is getting caught."

Asked on a Sunday talk show whether America could conceivably be spying on its NATO allies, he said: "I hope so. Espionage is not played by the Marquis of Queensberry rules."

Well, you could have knocked ABC's Sam Donaldson over with a classified document. If the only crime was being caught, why have espionage laws? By that standard, Mr. Donaldson pressed on, as long as we don't get caught.

Mr. Helms struggled in vain to explain the difference between spies and espionage. He tried to explain that the subtleties and just plain law-breaking involved in intelligence and counterintelligence activities are not so much a matter of cops-and-robbers as of damage limitation. But the espionage struggle in the shadows, between friends as well as adversaries around the world, is not a subject that lends itself to Sunday talk shows or to presidential radio chats.

Washington Post Writers Group.

The Fight Over Morality, Birthrates and Survival

By Flora Lewis

WASHINGTON — A federal appeals court has made a foreign policy decision on a technicality that highlights the peculiar means some conservatives are using to force their view of morality on the rest of the world.

The court ruled that the U.S. Agency for International Development may release to certain countries a total of \$10 million that it had withdrawn from the United Nations Fund for Population Activities. Western Formos, president of the Washington-based Population Institute, had sued to freeze the money in an effort to restore it to the important United Nations agency.

What all this legal wrangling is really about is abortion and sterilization in countries struggling against explosive birthrates that menace not only their own hopes for the future but the fate of the world. Specifically, it is about the charge that China forces some people to undergo these operations, or offers them financial incentives to do so.

Evidence that China does this was not even offered, but the administration position was that it is up to China to prove it has punished anybody who has forced such an "abuse" on its citizens. Nor is there evidence that the administration really wants to poke into China's one-family, one-child program, or its legal system.

A remarkable letter from President Reagan to Senator Jesse Helms, dated Oct. 6, explains the political tangle-off that Mr. Helms extracted.

The "Dear Jesse" letter starts off saying how much the president wanted confirmation of Winston Lord as U.S. ambassador to China. Then it switches to a lengthy assurance that China will not get any American funds through the UN program to help its population control efforts.

Then it repeats the urgency of speeding Mr. Lord to Beijing, where he now has taken up his assignment.

The connection is not drawn explicitly, but it is perfectly obvious. It is also obvious that by holding up dozens of diplomatic confirmations until he got his way, and threatening to do it again, Mr. Helms has owed the State Department into an embarrassing and counterproductive stand.

The \$10 million that China was receiving was a drop in the bucket compared with the \$1 billion it spends to try to stabilize its population at a projected 1.3 billion by the year 2000. But it was an important symbol of U.S. support for an extremely difficult national effort, and the prohibition was an insult.

It is ironic that the United States will not take China's word on the population control measures that it uses, but accepts more dubious assurances that China will not allow billions of U.S. dollars in nuclear technology aid to seep out and thwart efforts at nuclear nonproliferation.

But it is even more hypocritical to cut off birth-control support in the name of a U.S.-legislated definition of morality in a world of spreading famine and strained resources. This is a mouth rice, alongside the arms race, because there is no way economic development can keep up with unlimited demographic growth in most of the poor countries.

The choice is between "natural" population control — Malthusian tragedy — and human responsibility.

As Werner Formos notes, undermining the UN fund will make only a token difference to China. But it will really hurt up to a hundred other countries that are just beginning to understand that age-old attitudes

mean disaster in the world's new circumstances. The dominant official view in Africa had been that more people mean more power, and the only way to catch up with better-off countries was to outnumber them.

At present rates, by the middle of the 21st century Nigeria will have the population that China has now, and Kenya twice the present U.S. population. There are many more factors in braking population growth than birth control — education, better health care, better agricultural policies. But there has to be recognition that the number of people in the world and how they live are directly related.

Until about a century and a half ago, the world population had been almost stable over two millennia. The biblical injunction to reproduce was needed to assure human survival.

Now science has changed the survival question, requiring human care to protect nature's ability to support our numbers.

It is incredible that a privileged group in the United States should presume to punish others trying to face this dilemma, and in the name of morality. Survival remains the issue, though in different terms. Senator Helms's dictated position is not only bad policy, it is immoral in the most profound human sense.

The New York Times.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

How to Nail SDI

In response to "Britain Joins in SDI Probe" (First City to Accept U.S. Offer) (Dec. 7):

The old caricature of Uncle Sam with an idiot's grin mindlessly doling out money for idiot schemes must now be replaced by a snake oil salesman peddling his wares to gullible allies led by John Bull.

Britain's own Arthur C. Clarke, in "1984: Spring," points out the absurdity of these "orbiting mirrors" and "space-based electromagnetic devices" mentioned in this report. The billion-dollar satellites, no matter how fierce, can be destroyed by means so simple that it is a wonder their use is even contemplated.

According to Mr. Clarke, it is only necessary to place a keg of nails in the same orbit, but traveling in the opposite direction. The nails eventually would collide — at 25,000 mph — with the space mirror, rail gun, so-

phisticated computer, whatever, turning it instantly to scrap.

BEN LANE,
Sollemtuna, Sweden.

In conjunction with a horrifying range of weapons in the U.S. arsenal — including MX, Pershing-2 and cruise missiles and Trident submarines — "star wars" is intended to gain a first-strike advantage over the Soviet Union. In addition to costing billions of dollars, it is bringing us closer to nuclear holocaust.

HANS STUDDER,
Leuzburg, Switzerland.

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Copy Case Seen to Affect Sharing of Intelligence by U.S., Israel

By David K. Shipler
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The United States has reduced its sharing of intelligence information with Israel since the arrest of Jonathan Jay Pollard, a former civilian intelligence analyst for the U.S. Navy, was arrested Nov. 10 on charges of espionage, according to a senior Defense Department official.

The senior Pentagon official, Richard L. Armitage, assistant defense secretary for international security affairs, said Thursday in an interview that a resumption of intelligence sharing would wait until the American public was told what the Israelis had found in the case.

"In some areas," Mr. Armitage said, "there has been a slowdown in intelligence cooperation — not in all areas. And we're waiting the results of the Pollard fact-finding investigation."

Mr. Armitage said U.S. officials were "in the process of" a statement to that effect by the Minister Shimon Peres.

Mr. Peres has apologized to the United States, has portrayed the operation as independent of the main intelligence agencies, and has pledged to help American investigations. This approach has won criticism from some Israelis

who say it will undermine other espionage efforts, and the degree of Israeli cooperation has to become clear yet.

The team of American officials, led by Abraham D. Sofaer, the State Department legal adviser, was reported to have begun meetings Thursday with officials in Israel who are said to have received stolen documents from Mr. Pollard.

The U.S. team is understood to be concentrating on two areas of inquiry: first, to determine whether this was an isolated case or part of a broader Israeli spy network in the United States; and second, to make what one official called "a damage assessment" that will detail what information Mr. Pollard's documents provided.

The United States has asked for the return of all the documents, but it was not known whether Israel will comply.

Although Mr. Armitage stopped short of linking renewed American sharing of intelligence to Israeli cooperation in the Pollard case, the anger and resentment expressed in various government agencies suggest to some officials that in the short term, at least, relations will depend on the information Israel gives to the American investigators.

Some of the reduction in the sharing of intelligence has been a natural and natural development, one American official explained,

which resulted when Israeli officials refrained from their usual meetings and contacts with Americans because they were embarrassed by the Pollard affair.

Shortly after the arrest, for example, two Israeli generals — Ehud Barak, head of military intelligence, and Amos Lapidot, commander of the air force — reportedly canceled a scheduled visit to Washington. They are to make the trip later, at a date not yet set, an official said.

Some of the inhibitions may derive from a message being driven home in the government that an official who conveys classified information to Israel without formal authorization is committing espionage, even if he does it without pay.

"I think there is a deplorable amount of that," said one high-ranking official. "Any individual who sees Israeli and U.S. interests as parallel is dead wrong."

Officials say the Pollard case has helped to create a new atmosphere of toughness in the counterintelligence field that they believe could throw a chill into some of the informal Israeli-American relationships.

In the past the two countries have shared a broad range of information, especially on terrorism, electronics countermeasures and weapons systems.

Export Law Violation Probed
Meanwhile, government officials said Thursday they are investigating the possible illegal export to Israel of plans and technology for making tank cannon barrels. The New York Times reported.

Frederick Scutlin Jr., the U.S. attorney in Albany, New York, said in a statement that customs agents had raided factories owned by three companies in Connecticut, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey in search of evidence in the case.

A spokesman for the Israeli Embassy, Asher Naor, denied Thursday night that the government of Israel had participated in any violation of export laws.

"Maybe somebody at one of these companies did not fill out a form," he said. "But it is not accurate to say we connived to steal something. It does not work that way." He said that all Israeli military procurement from the United States was done through the Pentagon and with its approval.

What's in an Acronym? Ask Workers for SIDA

STOCKHOLM — The Swedish International Development Agency, which has the acronym SIDA, is to change its name to the Swedish Office for International Aid, with the acronym SOIA, because of associations with a lethal disease.

Workers for the government-financed agency discovered the problem when Stockholm sent a consignment of T-shirts with the printed slogan "SIDA c'est moi" — "SIDA that's me" — to Swedish aid workers in Francophone Africa. Swedish officials then discovered the initials also stood for *sindrome immuno deficiente acquis, or AIDS in English.*



FLOTILLA — Minesweepers from North Atlantic Treaty Organization countries passed Thursday through the Thames Barrier, commissioned in 1983 to protect London from flooding, on a visit to the British capital.

Shultz Says European Allies Value Security Over Arms-Control Accord

By John M. Goshko
Washington Post Service

BRUSSELS — Secretary of State George F. Shultz said Friday that European allies of the United States, while anxious for a U.S.-Soviet arms control agreement, did not want accords "that are made at the expense of Western security or Western values."

"There's no pressure for that at all," Mr. Shultz said after West European foreign ministers told him that Western public opinion expected concrete steps toward arms control at the next U.S.-Soviet summit meeting, expected during 1986.

At a news conference concluding the annual year-end North Atlantic Treaty Organization foreign ministers' meeting, Mr. Shultz focused on European hopes that U.S.-Soviet arms talks in Geneva would produce an agreement reducing or limiting the number of U.S. and Soviet medium-range missiles based in Europe.

Several Europeans, including Sir Geoffrey Howe of Britain and Hans-Dietrich Genscher of West Germany, stressed Thursday that a new meeting between President Ronald Reagan and the Soviet leader, Mikhail S. Gorbachev, must produce more specific results than was the case at their Geneva meeting last month.

"You can be sure that the United States will be bending every effort to find a good agreement if there is such an agreement to be found," Mr. Shultz said. "Whether anything will be agreed remains to be seen. We will search hard for any good agreement that is possible."

But, he added, "we will not be

put in the position where some deadline or the prospect of some meeting will cause us to agree to something we don't think is in our interest. We assume the Soviet Union would feel similarly on that."

The Geneva arms talks involve three areas: intercontinental nuclear missiles, medium-range missiles and outer space weapons. But it is the medium-range area that has attracted the most European attention.

"I recognize that people want that," Mr. Shultz said in reference to European calls for an interim agreement on medium-range missiles when Mr. Gorbachev and Mr. Reagan meet again.

"We all want it," Mr. Shultz said. "But I believe also people want us to be realistic, and I don't think our publics here or in the United States want the United States to make agreements that are at the expense of Western security or Western values."

In the section of the meeting's communiqué dealing with arms control, the ministers put NATO on record as saying, "We strongly support U.S. efforts in all three areas of negotiation."

Pershings Deployed
William Drozdzak of The Washington Post reported from Bonn:

West Germany said Friday that the U.S. Army has completed the deployment of the 108 Pershing-2 missiles on its territory.

Defense Ministry officials said that the 56th Field Artillery Brigade was now equipped with 36 single-warhead Pershing-2 missiles at three sites near the towns of Murlingen, Heilbronn and Neuen-Ulm in southwest Germany.

The missile deliveries were halted in January after three U.S. soldiers burned to death in a fire while unloading components from a shipping container.

An army investigation concluded that a rocket motor, packed with solid fuel, ignited from static electricity and caused a flash fire. Deployment resumed only after the missiles and their transporters were modified to prevent a recurrence of the fire.

The final Pershing installations mean that NATO has based a total of 140 medium-range launchers in Western Europe to counter the Soviet arsenal of SS-20 missiles.

Britain, Italy and Belgium have already stationed 32 cruise missile launchers on their territory. Each cruise launcher carries four missiles. The Netherlands has agreed to take another 48.

Gorbachev on SS-20s

Mr. Gorbachev has said that the Soviet Union "kept its promise" to dismantle launchers for SS-20 missiles in Soviet Europe that he said were withdrawn from standby alert two months ago. The Associated Press reported from Moscow.

Mr. Gorbachev made the comment in a meeting Thursday with Louis Mermaz, president of the French National Assembly.

During a visit to Paris in October, Mr. Gorbachev said that the Soviet Union had removed the missiles that had been deployed on its European territory since June 1984.

The Soviet Union said the missiles were placed in response to NATO's deployment of Pershing-2 and cruise missiles in Western Europe and were in addition to 243 triple-warhead SS-20s already deployed west of the Ural Mountains.

Russian Ends Visit to China

(Continued from Page 1)
fort to reduce tensions. The Afghanistan and Cambodia issues would be more difficult to solve.

Western diplomats, meanwhile, said they were baffled by China's intense reaction to the recent arrest of a Chinese research scholar in Berkeley, California.

According to the U.S. State Department, campus policemen arrested the student on Nov. 18 for allegedly peeping into a girls' dormitory. They later acknowledged their mistake.

The Chinese government says the police beat the student, but the local authorities said they believed that no more force was used than was necessary to get him to the police station. The State Department expressed regret to the Chinese that the campus police had not informed China's consulate general in San Francisco.

On Wednesday, a Chinese Foreign Ministry spokesman called it "a grave incident, which constitutes a violation of personal freedom and the safety of Chinese nationals in the United States."

He also criticized continuing Western restrictions on transfers of high technology to China as well as the U.S. Senate's approval on Dec. 9 of a draft proposal that he said made "unreasonable demands" for unilateral changes in the newly signed U.S.-China nuclear cooperation agreement.

Yet another spokesman voiced concern over a proposed U.S. textiles quota bill.

Diplomats said that this list of complaints, which was given great prominence in the Chinese press Thursday, constituted a record airing of differences at a time when they thought U.S.-China relations were steadily moving forward.

South Africa Bans Book By Winnie Mandela

CAPE TOWN — South Africa has banned a book by Winnie Mandela, the black nationalist, according to the latest list of censored material published Friday.

"Part of My Soul," by Mrs. Mandela, wife of Nelson Mandela, the imprisoned leader of the banned African National Congress, presumably falls into the category of "undesirable" because she has been banned since 1976 and cannot legally be quoted in South Africa.

Banning people is a South African method of silencing political dissent. Under the order, Mrs. Mandela has been banished to internal exile near the remote town of Brandfort. She is prohibited from meeting with more than one person at a time and from addressing public gatherings.

The book ban makes it illegal to possess a copy in South Africa.

In Johannesburg, meanwhile, South African radio accused President Ronald Reagan of hypocrisy for denouncing apartheid in a speech on Human Rights Day.

"The United States associates and trades freely with countries curtailing democratic freedoms and even with those actively working for America's downfall," the South African Broadcasting Corp. said in a commentary reflecting government views. "To many South Africans this is nothing short of sheer hypocrisy."

Mr. Reagan imposed limited economic sanctions against South Africa in October after lobbying by anti-apartheid groups.

In his speech Tuesday, Mr. Reagan mentioned rights abuses in several countries. But his condemnation of South Africa was especially harsh. He described the official policy of apartheid as "abhorrent."

The commentary said that Mr. Reagan "mentioned other countries whose human rights records left much to be desired, but there was not a word about what they should do to set the matter straight."

Danes Vote to End Trade

The Danish parliament, dominated by leftists, voted Friday to cut off all trade with South Africa as soon as possible despite concerns expressed by Prime Minister Poul Schluter. Agence France-Press reported from Copenhagen.

Coal imports, accounting for 1,190 million kroner (\$125 million), will end next year.

Denmark's exports to South Africa were worth 709 million kroner last year. Danish employers say the trade ban will mean the loss of 2,000 jobs in the country.

Robbers Steal 3 Billion Lire

FLORENCE — Twelve robbers armed with pistols and submachine guns stole about 3 billion lire (\$1.74 million) from a post office Friday after holding the manager and a cashier overnight. Italian police reported.

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ARTS / LEISURE

Michelangelo: First Mannerist

By Susan Lumsden

FLORENCE—The only undisputed panel painting by Michelangelo was unveiled anew last week after a long and revealing restoration by experts at the Uffizi Gallery.

Officially titled "The Holy Family," the work is known as the Doni Tondo because it is round (1.2 meter in diameter) and was executed for the Renaissance patron and wool merchant Agnolo Doni, probably to celebrate his marriage in 1504 to Maddalena Strozzi of the banking family. (They are known from two realistic portraits by Raphael in the Pitti Palace.)

This latest restoration primarily confirms what was discovered almost simultaneously in the restoration of the Sistine Chapel ceiling in Rome: Michelangelo's palette was clearly Mannerist in its achromatic, almost shocking colors even before the end of the High Renaissance. With the candle smoke of centuries removed, the tropical pinks, oranges and blues that would later be a hallmark of the Mannerist painters shine brightly in the tondo and the frescoed Sistine ceiling.

"Michelangelo can now be considered the first Mannerist — not Pontormo, Rosso Fiorentino or Bronzino," said Antonio Godoli, an Uffizi official who helped organize the exhibition of the restored work. "The art history of the first half of the 16th century will now have to be reconsidered."

Rather than an isolated masterpiece, the Doni Tondo is now seen to be closer in style and time to the Sistine frescoes (1508-12). Indeed, it probably was a direct predecessor of the Sistine's powerful figures, including the male nudes, Godoli said. A perennial point of controversy in this religious painting, the male nudes in the background are more visible than ever after restoration and have elicited new interpretations of Michelangelo's art.

Timothy Verdon of the Florida State University Studies Center in Florence called the Doni Tondo the key to understanding Michelangelo. "In this singular painting, he achieves religious, personal and sexual synthesis for the first time by pictorially endorsing the neo-Platonism of the Renaissance, with its emphasis on the desire for virtue. This is expressed by homosexual love, not heterosexual, where desire is an end in itself."

Verdon, a specialist in Renaissance religious art, said the tondo represented "the first time in Western art in which the Virgin Mary is portrayed with a powerful androgynous body. The cleaning of the painting shows the musculature of her arms even more. Michelangelo has opted for the beauty of the male body as the most noble subject in art. Yet, he transmits his sexual preference in religious terms through the loving gaze of the Virgin upwards toward her child in heaven."

This spiral curve of her body and the child's, Verdon added, is subsequently echoed in Mannerist and Baroque art.

The complexities of the painting are compounded by those of the frame, perhaps the most beautiful in the Uffizi. It is a rare original, carved under orders from Michelangelo by Florentine artisans. Experts are studying its grotesque figures and five protruding heads for more clues to the origin and meaning of the painting.

The discovery that wormholes had spread from the frame to the painting prompted the restoration of both, starting in May 1984. In addition to the brilliant original colors of the painting, the Renaissance gold leaf of the frame has been freed from grime and the plaster of later repairs.

Unlike the Sistine Chapel, where speed in the rapidly drying fresco medium was crucial and brushstrokes are often evident, there is virtually no trace of Michelangelo's brushwork in the remarkably fused colors of the oil and tempera panel. The Doni Tondo has a homogeneity and smoothness that required only minimal intervention in the restoration.

"Restoration is neither magic nor makeup," said Giorgio Bonsanti, director of the Uffizi's restoration department. "It is a very selective studying and refashioning of only the needy areas. Colors are living vegetable substances that change differently with time. Obviously, the artists knew this and painted accordingly. That is why it's risky to touch their patina, or sealing varnish. Once the original is gone, an artificial aging process sets in, at least one not intended by the artist. This knowledge of and respect for history is what distinguishes Italian from other, more drastic restorers."

In "The Holy Family," the solid skin tones were merely cleaned. More noticeably restored are the blue robes of the Virgin, where the paint had cracked under the weight of the glue needed to bind the relatively heavy lapis lazuli used to color it.

It is significant that, preliminary infra-red reflectography of the painting reveal no trace of underdrawing. Michelangelo, who disparagingly said that painting was better the more it resembled sculpture, was the only great master good enough to paint freehand — directly onto the panel without an underlying sketch.

His restored masterpiece is being shown in the natural light of the Uffizi's Sala Niboe until February. Then "The Holy Family" will return to its former place in Sala XXV, the Michelangelo Room.

The restoration was carried out entirely in the natural habitat of the painting, in the Uffizi, avoiding possible damaging reverses of temperature and humidity.

Susan Lumsden writes about the arts from Florence.



Restored "Holy Family" confirms Michelangelo's colorful palette.

Huge Trenches Donated to Museum

By William Wilson

Los Angeles Times Service

LOS ANGELES—The Museum of Contemporary Art here has accepted what is surely a unique work of art for its permanent collection: the equivalent of a hole as big as the Empire State Building.

The hole, in the vastness of the Nevada desert about 80 miles (130

kilometers) from Las Vegas, is a prime example of Earthwork art by one of its leading practitioners, Michael Heizer. Titled "Double Negative," it consists of two long, straight trenches that Heizer excavated in 1969-70 by moving about 240,000 tons of desert sandstone. It covers an area 1,500 feet (456 meters) long. Each trench is 30 feet wide and 50 feet deep.

The work was donated by Virginia Dwan, a pioneering sponsor of land art projects. "Double Negative" derives its importance partly from the fact that it is a rare survival of a radical artistic movement that has attracted few new practitioners since its inception.

Robert Smithson, an important innovator, died in 1973. His largest earthwork was a concentric swirl of earth on the banks of Utah's Great Salt Lake called "Spiral Jetty." The lake has since risen, covering the work. Among the few earthworks under way is James Turrell's "Roden Crater Project," an extinct volcano in Arizona. It is documented in an exhibition at the Museum of Contemporary Art.

The museum's director, Richard Koshalek, sees the "Double Negative" acquisition as comparable to a traditional museum's undertaking stewardship of, say, a period house. There are, however, significant differences. Among them is the fact that the museum will undertake no conservation of the piece. Koshalek said Heizer wanted nature eventually to reclaim the land through weather and erosion.

Earthworks are of imponderable financial value. Heizer is said to have spent \$25,000 creating the project, and the donor will put a value on it for tax and insurance purposes. This might have practical ramifications on the art market. Part of the motive for the creation of such art, ironically, was an anti-market impulse in the 1970s.

Koshalek said that the museum planned to organize tours of the site and to prepare a publication, but that a large part of the museum's role would be keeping interest in such work alive and leading institutional cachet to its historical importance.

Miller's 'Don Giovanni' Takes Many Liberties

By Henry Pleasants

LONDON—Dr. Jonathan Miller's new production of Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart and Lorenzo da Ponte's "Don Giovanni" for the English National Opera comes after a year he has spent at Sussex University doing research in cognitive psychological preoccupation and cognition.

It also reflects the contemporary fashion among opera producers of giving us not an opera as conceived by composer and librettist and passed on more or less faithfully from generation to generation, but rather an opera as they feel it could have been, should have been or might have been conceived — by themselves, of course — with an underscore by the composer, scrupulously preserved.

It would seem hard to imagine a "Don Giovanni" costumed almost wholly in black, played throughout in the dead of night, against a background of immense, towering movable blocks of crumbling brick masonry, intended to evoke a vaguely 18th-century setting (perish the thought that it might be Seville) but succeeding only in the suggestion of the bare walls of abandoned warehouses or textile mills. But Miller has imagined it.

He has also imagined a Don Giovanni more as social butterfly or playboy than as veteran womanizer and scoundrel. Only in his dreams could his callow Giovanni, engagingly sung and played by William Shimell, have seduced the 2,000-odd women in Spain, France, Germany and Turkey listed in Leporello's famous catalog. Miller has said he diagnosed Don Giovanni as an "erotologist." This don does not appear old enough or mature enough to be an "erotologist" of any kind.

He is teased, moreover, with a Leporello older and larger than he — Richard van Allan, who was protagonist of an ENO "Don Giovanni" several seasons ago, and a memorably good one. Throughout the evening one has the feeling that the casting might better have been reversed. Shimell has the vocal and histrionic makings of a good Leporello — if da Ponte's rather than Miller's.

Another disturbing aspect of this production is its busy-ness, a common fault among today's producers, who apparently are fearful of trusting the music to speak for itself. There is always a lot going on to divert the eye, but it does not add up to much, and has the distressing effect of making the great scenes and arias seem like interruptions instead of high points. This

shortcoming is compounded by the fact that Philip Prowse's monstrous towers tend to make pygmies of the singing actors, especially in a theater the size of the Coliseum.

There are other disturbing oddities, most notably Miller's decision to abandon the commendatore's statue in favor of the tomb of a French field marshal and have the commendatore appear at Don Giovanni's supper as a ghost, born upon a cloud of dry ice, clothed as he was at the beginning. Instead, perishing in hellfire, Giovanni is carried off by a white-clad devil of his female conquests, possibly the producer's idea of a hell more fitting than flame.

The production is reasonably well sung by Josephine Bazzone (Donna Anna), Felicity Lott (Donna Elvira), Lesley Garrett (Zerlina), Mervyn Davies (Don Ottavio), Mark Richardson (Masetto) and John Connell (Commendatore), in addition to Shimell and Van Allan.

All, in their recitatives and arias, are handicapped by the apparent prohibition of the appoggiatura and other ornaments that Mozart, as was the custom two centuries ago, left to the discretion (or indiscretion) of his singers. Responsibility for this revision to the bad old puritan days of Fritz Busch's Glyndebourne presumably lies with Mark Elder, the conductor and the ENO's music director.

Further performances Dec. 14, 15, 21, 27, and Jan. 2, 8, 11, 14, 15, 23 and 28.

Henry Pleasants is a London-based writer who specializes in music and opera. He is the author of several books on these subjects.

Huge Campaign For 'Jedi' Video

New York Times Service

LOS ANGELES—CBS-Fox Video will begin a \$2-million U.S. advertising campaign next month for "Return of the Jedi."

Most of the money will be spent on a television commercial. A decade ago, studios rarely spent more than \$2 million on the theatrical release of a movie.

Priced at \$79.98 each, about 400,000 cassettes of the third "Star Wars" film will be shipped Feb. 25. "Jedi" will try to break the record of "Ghostbusters" as the largest-selling, most expensive priced cassette. Thorn-EMI-HBO's "Rambo" will also be trying for the record.

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ARTS / LEISURE

The Importance of Private Provenance

MONTE CARLO—The \$5.5-million (35.9-million) sale of French furniture and objets d'art by Christie's last week demonstrated the increasing importance of private provenance, untainted by speculative motives, as a selling argument.

The 55 lots in the sale—which started with a furniture of three Vincennes porcelain vases made in 1756 and concluded with a commode by Jean-François Leleu, a cabinet-maker of the Louis XVI period—came from the estate of Sir Charles Clow. A quarter of a century ago such a

SOURN MELKIAN

provenance would not have made a great impression. Clow was too busy making millions as the owner of Selfridge's and other British companies to have a great deal of time to acquire expertise in 17th and 18th-century furniture. Being immensely rich, he bought the most expensive, which means the best in some cases but not invariably so.

A little Louis XV mahogany and floral marquetry table and a Louis XV "petite commode," as Christie's called a table of similar type with cabriole legs joined by a rectangular platform, both of which were scooped at by dealers, sold for 166,500 francs and 111,000 francs, respectively (all prices include sales charges). An ambitious mahogany desk stamped "P. Fleury 1762" which sold for 444,000 francs, was similarly decided by dealers. These and other items of the same ilk formed a striking contrast with a small group of very grand pieces, remembered by those who attended the Alcan Ojich furniture sale in Monte Carlo in June 1979 at Sotheby's, where Clow bought them.

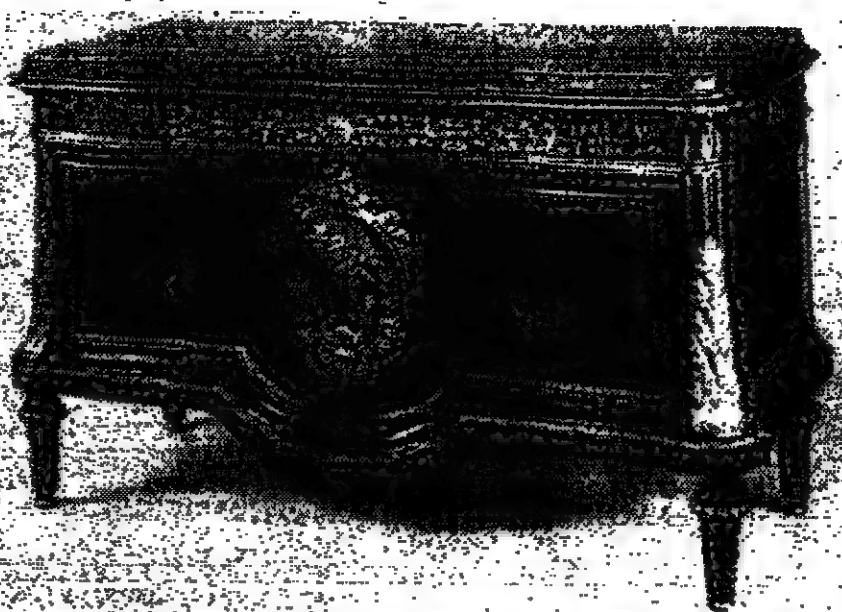
Until recently, such a strange mix might have fared poorly. The fact that the splendid pieces had been acquired six and a half years earlier would have weighed against them. Christie's felt so uncertain about the outcome of the sale that its chairman, John Floyd, refused to disclose Christie's estimates on the main lots two hours before the sale.

The market for top French furniture has been wobbly in the last year or so, two major U.S. collectors having stopped buying. For Christie's, which was holding its maiden sale in Monte Carlo, a failure would have had long-term repercussions.

The auction house surpassed itself in its publicity campaign before the auction. Clow's name was featured prominently. Possible buyers were contacted long before the sale by members of Christie's staff, from the director of the furniture department, Hugh Roberts, to Charles Allsop, deputy chairman of Christie's London, who is credited with having won the sale for Christie's.

The result of all this spadework could be seen at the Dec. 6 sale. The minute Allsop started calling bids, seven telephones that had been laid out on low tables started buzzing.

The sale began with porcelain. The first lot, the Vincennes furniture of three vases dated 1756, sold for 721,500 francs, 50 percent over Christie's high estimate. As Hugo Morley-Fletcher's very scholarly catalog entry points out, these vases form part of a small group incorporating a book in the decoration, on which the name Anacron is to be read. This was the title of a ballet by Rameau performed in 1754 to celebrate the birth of the Duc de Berri



Louis XVI commode by J. F. Leleu sold for 12.21 million French francs.

who later became Louis XVI. The royal connection undoubtedly boosted the price.

The next lot, another furniture of three vases, made at Sevres in 1763, also sold over Christie's high estimate, fetching 421,800 francs from a telephone bidder operating through Morley-Fletcher. When yet another telephone battle took place between anonymous bidders, pitching Christie's staff members against one another with hardly any intervention from the room, the sale took on an unreal atmosphere. Roberts, on behalf of a telephone client, outbid Floyd's client and got a Sevres "Greek vase," made in about 1765, for 499,500 francs, twice Christie's high estimate.

That momentum could have been lost when the sale plodded through a series of lesser objects. Thanks to Allsop—who operated the sale with just the right touch of Englishness in manner and speech and revealed himself as an outstanding auctioneer—it did not. An exceedingly rare set of four Louis XIV ormolu candelabra, superbly chiseled, relieved the monotony halfway through and sold for 333,000 francs. Soon after, the bad furniture sold well—a "Louis XV

marquetry table with trellis parquetry, top inlaid with pearl," which had a markedly mid-19th century look, more than doubled the high estimate at 12.2 million francs—and the good furniture even better.

Two Louis XV encoignures or corner cabinets with floral marquetry and lavish ormolu mounts in the Rococo manner went up to 4,995 million francs, nearly doubling the 1979 price in nominal francs. An important Louis XVI commode by Martin Carlin went up to 3.33 million francs, exactly doubling its 1979 price at Sotheby's. The top lot—the Louis XVI commode by Leleu—scored to 12.21 million francs, almost tripling the 1979 price.

In comparative terms, a pair of Louis XIV commodes in the Bouille manner made the most remarkable score, selling for 888,000 francs, four times the 1979 price. Their powerful architectural appeal and the outstanding quality of the ormolu mounts are perfectly attuned to the taste of the day. Each commode is stamped by

Etienne Levasseur, who became a master in 1767, indicating that he must have restored the pieces shortly after that date. Louis XIV furniture is winning recognition at long last.

Another significant price is the 3.33 million francs for a pair of Empire console tables by Jacob Desmalter. The anonymous winner is enhanced by the bronze and ormolu legs and various ormolu fittings in the neo-classical manner. The heaviness of the design would have turned off buyers until a few years ago; in 1979, the price was 777,000 francs. Early 19th century furniture is now going up, however, and the context of Christie's sale gave the period an additional boost.

The day after, Christie's followed with a sale of furniture from various owners that brought almost 21 million francs. Christie's has made a breakthrough on the Monte Carlo front, where Sotheby's quasi-monopoly was mildly challenged by Paris auctioneers.

Canaletto Sold for \$528,000

A painting of Venice by Antonio Canaletto, discovered in a Glasgow house, was bought Wednesday at Sotheby's in London by an American collector for \$528,000 (\$755,000), including sales charge. The Associated Press reported. Sotheby's said it was a record price for the artist. The American, who bid by telephone, was not identified.

A copy of "The Entrance to the Grand Canal Looking Toward the Rialto" in the Windsor Castle collection of Queen Elizabeth II, but the location of the original had been unknown since the 18th century until this year when Anthony Weld, 31, a Sotheby's employee in Glasgow, saw the painting, which the owner had thought was a copy. It was Forester's second remarkable find in Scotland this year. Six months earlier he spotted a huge oil of "David With the Head of Goliath" that was identified as an unrecorded work of the 17th-century Bolognese artist Guido Reni. It was auctioned in April for £2.2 million to a private buyer and is now on a three-year loan to the National Gallery in London.



Alyson Reed and Terrence Mann in "A Chorus Line."

'A Chorus Line' Limpers In Transfer to Screen

By Sheila Benson

Los Angeles Times Service

If you were one of that legion who saw "A Chorus Line" more than once in the theater, the film is enough to make you doubt your judgment. If you have never seen

MOVIE MARQUEE

the stage piece, you may come out wondering what all the fuss has been about.

In this stately and fairly slavish representation, directed by Sir Richard Attenborough, what pokes through with the pain of a broken heart is how thin the material is. That was a secret well-disguised by the exuberant theatricality of the original production, conceived, choreographed and directed by Michael Bennett and produced by Joseph Papp.

As 16 auditioning singer-dancers confided snippets of autobiography to Zach, an omnipotent and unseen choreographer at the back of the theater, such was Bennett's assurance that it hardly ever occurred to us to ask why their innermost secrets needed airing when a clean bill of health from their dentist or podiatrist might be more to the point.

"A Chorus Line" performed without intermission, had an urgent coherence and its choreography was crisply elegant. Such is no longer the case. The film travels in fits and starts. Bennett's choreography has been all but erased. In the final number, "One," you can see a hint of his style, but everything else has the stamp of Jeffrey Hornaday, who perpetrated "Flashdance."

The love affair of the near past between Cassie (Alyson Reed) and Zach (Michael Douglas) has been built up. She is his protégée who has dared to reach for stardom "in a Hollywood musical." (In what, "Flashdance"? Did no one tell her about the "Hollywood musicals" of the past decade?) Now she is back, desperate for any job.

Her new number, "Let Me Dance for You," is interrupted by a look at their past. They are not the film's most charismatic couple. In this department, "A Chorus Line" one real killer is Terrence Mann as Larry, Zach's assistant choreographer. Warm, authoritative, ugly-handsome, effortlessly fat, with a sense of intelligence behind his acting and his dancing, he is the film's unalloyed delight.

(Vincent Canby of The New York Times)

Raggedy Ann in Moscow

United Press International

ALBANY, N.Y.—The Empire State Institute for the Performing Arts will perform "Raggedy Ann: The Raggedy Ann Musical" on 6-12 in Moscow—the first J.S. theater company to visit Moscow since 1979, under the cultural exchange agreement signed at the J.S.-Soviet summit last month.

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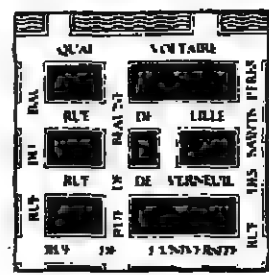
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LONDON — The Unilever Group and Clayton & Co. of Houston have signed a

million, the companies said Friday. Completion of the accord, which is subject to shareholder and regulatory approval, is expected early 1986, the companies said. The companies said the sale price is subject to adjustment when the transaction is completed. The two units have a book value of \$8

The marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied: (d) - daily; (w) - weekly; (M) - bi-monthly; (r) - regularly; (i) - irregularly.

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FRANCING-NAME NOTES

[illegible]

8%	03-01	99.10	99.5
8%	07-05	100.09700	
8%	13-02	100.14100	
8%	10-02	99.58	

25	12-25 10:00 PM	Sweden 85/86	27m	18-41	10:00 PM	27m	18-41	10:00 PM
26	12-26 10:00 PM	Sweden 86/87	27m	18-41	10:00 PM	27m	18-41	10:00 PM
27	12-27 10:00 PM	Sweden 87/88	27m	18-41	10:00 PM	27m	18-41	10:00 PM
28	12-28 10:00 PM	Sweden 88/89	27m	18-41	10:00 PM	27m	18-41	10:00 PM
29	12-29 10:00 PM	Sweden 89/90	27m	18-41	10:00 PM	27m	18-41	10:00 PM
30	12-30 10:00 PM	Sweden 90/91	27m	18-41	10:00 PM	27m	18-41	10:00 PM
31	12-31 10:00 PM	Sweden 91/92	27m	18-41	10:00 PM	27m	18-41	10:00 PM
32	12-32 10:00 PM	Sweden 92/93	27m	18-41	10:00 PM	27m	18-41	10:00 PM
33	12-33 10:00 PM	Sweden 93/94	27m	18-41	10:00 PM	27m	18-41	10:00 PM
34	12-34 10:00 PM	Sweden 94/95	27m	18-41	10:00 PM	27m	18-41	10:00 PM
35	12-35 10:00 PM	Sweden 95/96	27m	18-41	10:00 PM	27m	18-41	10:00 PM
36	12-36 10:00 PM	Sweden 96/97	27m	18-41	10:00 PM	27m	18-41	10:00 PM
37	12-37 10:00 PM	Sweden 97/98	27m	18-41	10:00 PM	27m	18-41	10:00 PM
38	12-38 10:00 PM	Sweden 98/99	27m	18-41	10:00 PM	27m	18-41	10:00 PM
39	12-39 10:00 PM	Sweden 99/00	27m	18-41	10:00 PM	27m	18-41	10:00 PM
40	12-40 10:00 PM	Sweden 00/01	27m	18-41	10:00 PM	27m	18-41	10:00 PM
41	12-41 10:00 PM	Sweden 01/02	27m	18-41	10:00 PM	27m	18-41	10:00 PM
42	12-42 10:00 PM	Sweden 02/03	27m	18-41	10:00 PM	27m	18-41	10:00 PM
43	12-43 10:00 PM	Sweden 03/04	27m	18-41	10:00 PM	27m	18-41	10:00 PM
44	12-44 10:00 PM	Sweden 04/05	27m	18-41	10:00 PM	27m	18-41	10:00 PM
45	12-45 10:00 PM	Sweden 05/06	27m	18-41	10:00 PM	27m	18-41	10:00 PM
46	12-46 10:00 PM	Sweden 06/07	27m	18-41	10:00 PM	27m	18-41	10:00 PM
47	12-47 10:00 PM	Sweden 07/08	27m	18-41	10:00 PM	27m	18-41	10:00 PM
48	12-48 10:00 PM	Sweden 08/09	27m	18-41	10:00 PM	27m	18-41	10:00 PM
49	12-49 10:00 PM	Sweden 09/10	27m	18-41	10:00 PM	27m	18-41	10:00 PM
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55	12-55 10:00 PM	Sweden 15/16	27m	18-41	10:00 PM	27m	18-41	10:00 PM
56	12-56 10:00 PM	Sweden 16/17	27m	18-41	10:00 PM	27m	18-41	10:00 PM
57	12-57 10:00 PM	Sweden 17/18	27m	18-41	10:00 PM	27m	18-41	10:00 PM
58	12-58 10:00 PM	Sweden 18/19	27m	18-41	10:00 PM	27m	18-41	10:00 PM
59	12-59 10:00 PM	Sweden 19/20	27m	18-41	10:00 PM	27m	18-41	10:00 PM
60	12-60 10:00 PM	Sweden 20/21	27m	18-41	10:00 PM	27m	18-41	10:00 PM
61	12-61 10:00 PM	Sweden 21/22	27m	18-41	10:00 PM	27m	18-41	10:00 PM
62	12-62 10:00 PM	Sweden 22/23	27m	18-41	10:00 PM	27m	18-41	10:00 PM
63	12-63 10:00 PM	Sweden 23/24	27m	18-41	10:00 PM	27m	18-41	10:00 PM
64	12-64 10:00 PM	Sweden 24/25	27m	18-41	10:00 PM	27m	18-41	10:00 PM
65	12-65 10:00 PM	Sweden 25/26	27m	18-41	10:00 PM	27m	18-41	10

BUSINESS PROFILE / José María Ruiz Mateos

Founder of Empire Battles On From Spanish Jail

By Edward Schumacher

New York Times Service

MADRID — José María Ruiz Mateos, 54, was arrested Nov. 27 from a German plane on charges related to the expropriation of his business empire, he has been sitting without a high-security prison here. This would seem a remarkable feat for a man who was the sole owner of the Rumasa group — 232 companies that ranged from banks to hotels and that accounted for nearly 2 percent of Spain's economy. Even behind bars, however, Ruiz Mateos is still making

a defense that is as much political as legal, he has implicated many Spanish leaders — including monarchs, politicians and even the president of the Constitutional Tribunal, the country's top court — in Rumasa scandals. He has also used a rare window on the work of Opus Dei, a powerful and secretive Roman Catholic fraternal business leaders.

Seizing the equivalent of \$3 billion in compensation, Mr. Ruiz Mateos, 54, had tried to rally international pressure by retaining an American, Arthur E. Teale Jr., to defend his defense. However, last week Mr. Teale, who does not speak Spanish, was withdrawn by Ruiz Mateos from representing interests in Spain, because of remarks in a television interview in which Mr. Teale had questioned the extent of Spanish democracy.

Teale had been deputy secretary of transportation in President Ronald Reagan's first term. The sensitivity of the case has become so intense that officials in the Socialist administration of Prime Minister Felipe González have been reluctant to have Ruiz Mateos back in Spain.

It was the judge, Luis José María, who did not go quietly to jail, Mr. Teale said in an interview. "His return is not the end of anything. It's the beginning," Mr. Ruiz Mateos himself, who has blamed his blunders on a plot by business rivals said at a Dec. 2 hearing. "It

win, reason is on my side and the government will fall." Previously, he had said that: "I'm going to defend myself by means of the law and not through the press."

Mr. Ruiz Mateos, an obsessive, self-made man, built Rumasa from a small sherry-exporting company in the hot, dry region around Jerez in the south into Spain's largest holding company. He did so through heavy borrowing, much of it from banks he came to own, and a close relationship with Franco, the late dictator.

Seeing himself as a folk hero, Mr. Ruiz Mateos said he was driven by a messianic vision of employing 100,000 people. But Franco died in 1975, and by 1979, the Bank of Spain and major private banks, many of which refused to finance Mr. Ruiz Mateos, began warning that the holding company was over-extended. He refused to allow audits by outsiders.

The government, seizing his headquarters in a midnight raid, charged that an imminent collapse of Rumasa endangered the Spanish economy. Mr. Ruiz Mateos fled the country, and from abroad he bitterly accused his friends of betrayal to keep their own operations from being expropriated. A member of Opus Dei, he said he had acted under the advice of fellow members led by Luis Valls, president of Banco Popular, one of Spain's "Big Seven" banks. Mr. Ruiz Mateos said that they had introduced him to Bank of Spain officials before the expropriation of Rumasa and afterward advised him to flee.

He also disclosed how Valls and Opus Dei had sent emissaries and letters to him in attempts to heal the rift. They have denied any ill intentions.

"This is a very delicate and touchy thing," Mr. Ruiz Mateos said recently. "First, you have to distinguish between the institution, Opus Dei, which is sacred and which I would never do anything to damage, and then there are the men, who are mean and can make mistakes and abuse."

Mr. Ruiz Mateos damaged his standing in public opinion when he



José María Ruiz Mateos

Spain officials. No proof has been furnished.

But one group still sticks by the entrepreneur: Hundreds of people who were diehard Franco supporters stood outside the court building last week and cheered Mr. Ruiz Mateos.

And the Popular Coalition, the conservative opposition, formed a commission last week to investigate what it says were irregularities committed by the government in selling off many of Rumasa's companies.

Legal battles have become a nightmare. Mr. Ruiz Mateos has filed some 700 civil suits related to the expropriation. One appeal to the Constitutional Tribunal lost narrowly, but a second appeal remains pending. Meanwhile, even a member of Socialists have questioned the necessity and legality of the expropriation.

Under West Germany's extradition terms, Mr. Ruiz Mateos can be prosecuted only for accounting irregularities and possibly for tax evasion, although the Madrid government also wanted to charge him with embezzlement, fraud and libel.

Swiss Post a Monthly Trade Surplus

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BERN — Switzerland's merchandise-trade balance, benefiting from falling imports, swung into surplus in November for the first time in nearly seven years, the government said Friday.

The government said that exports exceeded imports by 90.9 million francs (about \$43.1 million) in November, in contrast to a \$82.8-million-franc deficit in October.

Imports fell to 5.9 billion francs in November from 6.8 billion francs in October, while exports fell to 6 billion francs from 6.2 billion francs.

The last monthly trade surplus, in December 1978, was 284.2 million francs. The overall deficit for the first 11 months of 1985 now stands at 7.6 billion francs.

Union Bank of Switzerland expects the Swiss current account, a broader gauge that measures trade in goods and services as well as interest, dividends and certain transfers, to show a surplus of around 9.5 billion francs in 1985.

Separately, the government also announced a small rise in unemployment in November, to 0.9 percent of the working population from 0.8 percent in October. Officials said this rise was also seasonal.

The Federal Office of Industry, Trade and Labor also said that Swiss industrial production fell 6 percent in the third quarter after an upward revised 7 percent rise in the second three months of the year.

Securities
In Farming
Are Popular

(Continued from Page 9)

proved a bill that would authorize the Treasury to give an unlimited amount of aid to the system if the administration deemed it necessary. The House Agriculture Committee approved a similar bill and the full House voted its approval this week.

As the legislation wended its way through Congress, a key issue was to what degree the government should pour money into the privately owned system before it used up its own resources. At one point, according to some reports, the Farm Credit System was proposing government aid of \$10 billion, or one-seventh of the \$70 billion that the system has outstanding in bonds and notes. Later it sought a \$3-billion line of credit from the Treasury.

Now the bill passed by the Senate sets no aid figure, but specifies that the Treasury will not step in until the system uses up its own reserves of about \$11 billion. The House bill is similar.

The Farm Credit System was created by Congress, piece by piece beginning in 1917, with the mandate that it make loans to the nation's farmers. Today the system consists of 37 farmer-owned financial institutions, each operating fairly independently of each other although they all raise funds through Mr. Carney's Federal Land Bank Funding Corp. The overall regulator is the Farm Credit Administration.

But this connection with the federal government gives rise to the confidence among so many investors in a government bailout. Otherwise, the depth of the Farm Credit System's financial troubles would probably preclude it from raising any money at all. In the third quarter alone, the system had a \$22.3-billion loss because of the failure of farmers to repay loans, compared with a net income of \$126.4 million in the comparable period in 1984.

CURRENCY MARKETS

Dollar, Pound Stable in Quiet Trade

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — The dollar rose to 2.5230 Deutsche marks from 2.5190 on Thursday, to 2.5275 yen from 2.5230, and to 7.1715 French francs from 7.1690. It slipped against the Swiss franc, however, to 2.1080 from 2.1105.

In earlier trading in Europe, the dollar ended in London at 2.5210 DM, up from an opening 2.5110 and 2.5140 at Thursday's close. It also rose there to 2.1055 Swiss francs from 2.1015 Thursday; to 7.1725 French francs from 7.1625, and to 202.50 yen from 202.05.

The British pound, meanwhile, weakened in quiet trading as markets reassessed the anticipated impact on the currency of lower oil prices. After surging 2 cents on Thursday, to close at \$1.4400, sterling ended in London Friday at \$1.4365. It closed later in New York at \$1.4360, up from \$1.4345.

Dealers said the main influence on sterling this week — wildly fluctuating oil prices in the wake of last weekend's meeting of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries — receded in importance Friday as oil prices stabilized.

Britain's benchmark crude, North Sea Brent, was quoted for January delivery Friday at \$26.35 a barrel after dropping to under \$22 a barrel on Wednesday.

But dealers pointed out that most oil analysts and economists expect weaker oil prices in the near term, and warned that the slightest hint of price instability could spark a further round of selling.

In other European markets Friday, the dollar was fixed at mid-ternoon in Frankfurt at 2.5172 DM, down from 2.5234; at 7.6960 French francs in Paris, down from 7.7110, and at 1,717.50 lire in Milan, down from 1,720.50. In Zurich, the dollar closed at 2.1060 Swiss francs, unchanged.

(Reuters, IHT, AP)

THE EUROMARKETS

Most Borrowers Continue to Shun Markets

By Christopher Pizzey

LONDON — Both the primary and secondary areas of the Eurobond market were exceptionally quiet Friday, with prices showing little change and only one new issue emerging in London, dealers said.

The new issue, of bonds, was a \$150-million dollar-straight for Procter & Gamble Co., which had a 15-year maturity — long for the sector. But other borrowers continued to shun the Eurobond market because better terms are generally available on the U.S. market.

Secondary-market activity was generally restricted to light book-quoting ahead of the weekend, dealers said.

The Procter & Gamble issue pays 9 1/2 percent and was priced at 100 1/4. The lead manager was Goldman Sachs International Corp., and the issue was quoted at a discount of about 2, within the total fees of 2 1/2 percent.

Over the week, dollar straight totals some \$980 million had been launched, most of which ended within their total fees.

The \$200-million bond issue launched Tuesday for the World Bank ended above its 100 1/4 issue price at 100 1/2. Dealers speculated that the issue was sold short at the time of its launch by some operators who did not realize that sole lead manager, Shearson Lehman Brothers, was also underwriter.

Prices in the dollar-straight secondary market finished anything between 1/2 and 3/4 point firmer on the week, but prices in London still continued to lag behind those in the United States.

Dealers noted speculation in the United States that the Federal Reserve Board was about to cut the discount rate, but they generally preferred to await developments

rather than establish long positions over the weekend.

A trader at a European bank commented: "Most people are treading warily because of the dangers of getting too enthusiastic when the market could be at the top."

Only two dollar floating-rate notes were launched during the week — the \$400-million, two-branch offering for Belgium and the \$100-million issue for Barings BV. Both finished within their total fees.

With activity in the dollar sectors relatively slow this week, attention tended to focus on sectors denominated in other currencies. An apparent swap window opened in the Euroyen market with five issues emerging — including two yen/U.S. dollar dual-currency issues — that totaled \$0 billion yen.

Friday's OTC Prices

NASDAQ prices as of 3 a.m. New York time. Via The Associated Press.

Stock	Div.	Yld.	High	Low	3 P.M. Clse
11. AIG	1.00	4.0	11.00	10.75	10.75
12. AIG	1.00	4.0	11.00	10.75	10.75
13. AIG	1.00	4.0	11.00	10.75	10.75
14. AIG	1.00	4.0	11.00	10.75	10.75
15. AIG	1.00	4.0	11.00	10.75	10.75
16. AIG	1.00	4.0	11.00	10.75	10.75
17. AIG	1.00	4.0	11.00	10.75	10.75
18. AIG	1.00	4.0	11.00	10.75	10.75
19. AIG	1.00	4.0	11.00	10.75	10.75
20. AIG	1.00	4.0	11.00	10.75	10.75
21. AIG	1.00	4.0	11.00	10.75	10.75
22. AIG	1.00	4.0	11.00	10.75	10.75
23. AIG	1.00	4.0	11.00	10.75	10.75
24. AIG	1.00	4.0	11.00	10.75	10.75
25. AIG	1.00	4.0	11.00	10.75	10.75
26. AIG	1.00	4.0	11.00	10.75	10.75
27. AIG	1.00	4.0	11.00	10.75	10.75
28. AIG	1.00	4.0	11.00	10.75	10.75
29. AIG	1.00	4.0	11.00	10.75	10.75
30. AIG	1.00	4.0	11.00	10.75	10.75
31. AIG	1.00	4.0	11.00	10.75	10.75
32. AIG	1.00	4.0	11.00	10.75	10.75
33. AIG	1.00	4.0	11.00	10.75	10.75
34. AIG	1.00	4.0	11.00	10.75	10.75
35. AIG	1.00	4.0	11.00	10.75	10.75
36. AIG	1.00	4.0	11.00	10.75	10.75
37. AIG	1.00	4.0	11.00	10.75	10.75
38. AIG	1.00	4.0	11.00	10.75	10.75
39. AIG	1.00	4.0	11.00	10.75	10.75
40. AIG	1.00	4.0	11.00	10.75	10.75
41. AIG	1.00	4.0	11.00	10.75	10.75
42. AIG	1.00	4.0	11.00	10.75	10.75
43. AIG	1.00	4.0	11.00	10.75	10.75
44. AIG	1.00	4.0	11.00	10.75	10.75
45. AIG	1.00	4.0	11.00	10.75	10.75
46. AIG	1.00	4.0	11.00	10.75	10.75
47. AIG	1.00	4.0	11.00	10.75	10.75
48. AIG	1.00	4.0	11.00	10.75	10.75
49. AIG	1.00	4.0	11.00	10.75	10.75
50. AIG	1.00	4.0	11.00	10.75	10.75
51. AIG	1.00	4.0	11.00	10.75	10.75
52. AIG	1.00	4.0	11.00	10.75	10.75
53. AIG	1.00	4.0	11.00	10.75	10.75
54. AIG	1.00	4.0	11.00	10.75	10.75
55. AIG	1.00	4.0	11.00	10.75	10.75
56. AIG	1.00	4.0	11.00	10.75	10.75
57. AIG	1.00	4.0	11.00	10.75	10.75
58. AIG	1.00	4.0	11.00	10.75	10.75
59. AIG	1.00	4.0	11.00	10.75	10.75
60. AIG	1.00	4.0	11.00	10.75	10.75
61. AIG	1.00	4.0	11.00	10.75	10.75
62. AIG	1.00	4.0	11.00	10.75	10.75
63. AIG	1.00	4.0	11.00	10.75	10.75
64. AIG	1.00	4.0	11.00	10.75	10.75
65. AIG	1.00	4.0	11.00	10.75	10.75
66. AIG	1.00	4.0	11.00	10.75	10.75
67. AIG	1.00	4.0	11.00	10.75	10.75
68. AIG	1.00	4.0	11.00	10.75	10.75
69. AIG	1.00	4.0	11.00	10.75	10.75
70. AIG	1.00	4.0	11.00	10.75	10.75
71. AIG	1.00	4.0	11.00	10.75	10.75
72. AIG	1.00	4.0	11.00	10.75	10.75
73. AIG	1.00	4.0	11.00	10.75	10.75
74. AIG	1.00	4.0	11.00	10.75	10.75
75. AIG	1.00	4.0	11.00	10.75	10.75
76. AIG	1.00	4.0	11.00	10.75	10.75
77. AIG	1.00	4.0	11.00	10.75	10.75
78. AIG	1.00	4.0	11.00	10.75	10.75
79. AIG	1.00	4.0	11.00	10.75	10.75
80. AIG	1.00	4.0	11.00	10.75	10.75
81. AIG	1.00	4.0	11.00	10.75	10.75
82. AIG	1.00	4.0	11.00	10.75	10.75
83. AIG	1.00	4.0	11.00	10.75	10.75
84. AIG	1.00	4.0	11.00	10.75	10.75
85. AIG	1.00	4.0	11.00	10.75	10.75
86. AIG	1.00	4.0	11.00	10.75	10.75
87. AIG	1.00	4.0	11.00	10.75	10.75
88. AIG	1.00	4.0	11.00	10.75	10.75
89. AIG	1.00	4.0	11.00	10.75	10.75
90. AIG	1.00	4.0	11.00	10.75	10.75
91. AIG	1.00	4.0	11.00	10.75	10.75
92. AIG	1.00	4.0	11.00	10.75	10.75
93. AIG	1.00	4.0	11.00	10.75	10.75
94. AIG	1.00	4.0	11.00	10.75	10.75
95. AIG	1.00	4.0	11.00	10.75	10.75
96. AIG	1.00	4.0	11.00	10.75	10.75
97. AIG	1.00	4.0	11.00	10.75	10.75
98. AIG	1.00	4.0	11.00	10.75	10.75
99. AIG	1.00	4.0	11.00	10.75	10.75
100. AIG	1.00	4.0	11.00	10.75	10.75

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div. Yld.	Vol.	High	Low	3 P.M.
47%	18 1/2	18 1/4	Chenier		34	27 1/2	27 1/4	27 1/4
47%	18 1/2	18 1/4	Chenier		34	27 1/2	27 1/4	27 1/4
47%	18 1/2	18 1/4	Chenier		34	27 1/2	27 1/4	27 1/4
47%	18 1/2	18 1/4	Chenier		34	27 1/2	27 1/4	27 1/4
47%	18 1/2	18 1/4	Chenier		34	27 1/2	27 1/4	27 1/4
47%	18 1/2	18 1/4	Chenier		34	27 1/2	27 1/4	27 1/4
47%	18 1/2	18 1/4	Chenier		34	27 1/2	27 1/4	27 1/4
47%	18 1/2	18 1/4	Chenier		34	27 1/2	27 1/4	27 1/4
47%	18 1/2	18 1/4	Chenier		34	27 1/2	27 1/4	27 1/4
47%	18 1/2	18 1/4	Chenier		34	27 1/2	27 1/4	27 1/4
47%	18 1/2	18 1/4	Chenier		34	27 1/2	27 1/4	27 1/4
47%	18 1/2	18 1/4	Chenier		34	27 1/2	27 1/4	27 1/4
47%	18 1/2	18 1/4	Chenier		34	27 1/2	27 1/4	27 1/4
47%	18 1/2	18 1/4	Chenier		34	27 1/2	27 1/4	27 1/4
47%	18 1/2	18 1/4	Chenier		34	27 1/2	27 1/4	27 1/4
47%	18 1/2	18 1/4	Chenier		34	27 1/2	27 1/4	27 1/4
47%	18 1/2	18 1/4	Chenier		34	27 1/2	27 1/4	27 1/4
47%	18 1/2	18 1/4	Chenier		34	27 1/2	27 1/4	27 1/4
47%	18 1/2	18 1/4	Chenier		34	27 1/2	27 1/4	27 1/4
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47%	18 1/2	18 1/4	Chenier		34	27 1/2	27 1/4	27 1/4
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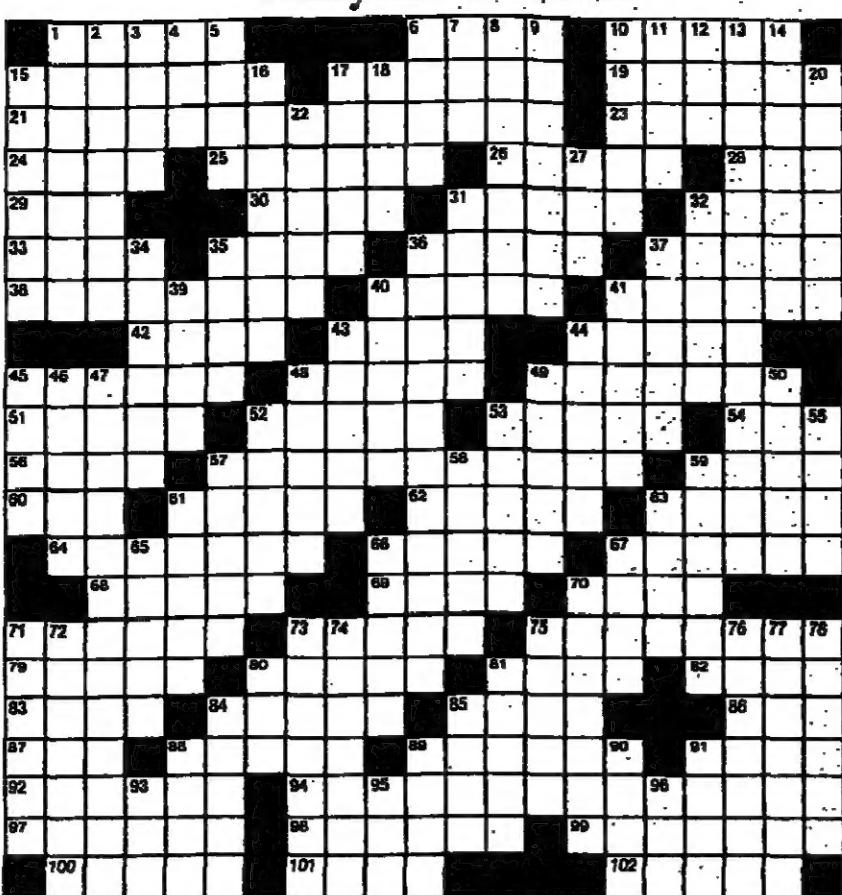
ACROSS

71 Omitted
73 The Flying
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75 Abstruse
79 Pollster or
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80 Lobster claw
81 Counterfeit
82 Acres
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83 Fall cries
84 Seethes
85 Arnaz
86 "Sprechen"—
Deutsch?"
87 Excitement?
88 Reproduction
89 The
symbols
91 Alveoli
92 Leg bones
94 The
ridicule
97 Negatively
chased
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98 Customs
99 Kind of
performance
100 Shoots the
breeze
01 Caresses
02 Harden

DOWN

40 Last word of Mont.'s motto
41 Designer de l'
42 Teddy and honey
43 Indian queens
44 On
45 Kind of colony
46 Fear of sin
47 Punster's evocation
48 Picasso or Casals
49 Grate sight
50 Plume producer
51 Kitchen utensil

By Bert H. Kruse



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DOWN

Lyricist for
Gershwin's
"Swanee"
Bill's compar
ion
Honors, in a
way
Sampler verb
Palazzo Du
cale resident
Sweet plant

*By J. Bryan 3d. 324 pages. Illustrated. \$17.95.
Atheneum, 597 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.
10017.*

Reviewed by John Gross

T. BRYAN 3d's first brush with glory was in 1917,

when he rode in the same elevator as Jess Willard, the heavyweight champion. His next approach to it, in a somewhat modified fashion, was in 1934, when he got to know Arthur Samuels, editor in chief of *House Beautiful*. By this time, Bryan was managing editor of *Town and Country*, but Samuels came — trailing glamorous associations of a different order — his wife was a well-known actress and he had collaborated on the score of a musical starring W. C. Fields.

Even more than that, Samuels had the reputation of being a wit, a humorist, a joker, what you will. He belonged to a species that over the years was to provide Bryan with many of his closest friends, and he is the first of the 13 gentlemen (and one lady, Dorothy Parker) who are celebrated in this *amiable* collective memoir. The others include Robert Benchley, S. J. Perelman and — less predictably, in this connection — John Steinbeck; they range from such well-remembered figures as Fred Allen and Marc Connelly to half-forgotten ones such as the author Finis Farr and the mural-painter and dedicated practical joker Hugh Troy.

10

Bryan comes across as someone who has a notable gift for friendship. He is also a seasoned story teller, with a sprightly turn of phrase — "Benches! I said, he told us, was the first moment of unadvisedness," "I've Steinberg's war in a loopy handwriting "fumble in pencil" but he doesn't try to set up in competition with his merry heroes. Indeed, he often seems happy to present himself as a straight man or stooge. Frank Sullivan, for instance, frequently sends him letters like the one in which he described a party he had been to, then broke off, "But enough of my social triumphs. They can only serve to make you even more dissatisfied with your drab and inferior position in society."

The sketch of Sullivan is one of the most satisfying in the collection. It conveys a strong sense of Sullivan's personality; it also contains some characteristic examples of his humor, such as his habit of signing off with an unexpected flourish (as "The man whose miniature your wife wears next to her heart," for instance).

The chapter on Benchley, equally good, is rather more of a straightforward profile, but written with the obvious affection and warmth. Bryan's friendship with him began as it meant to go on; Benchley was nursing an impressive hangover when they were introduced, and virtually the first words he uttered (or muttered) were that all he had had for breakfast that morning was "one aspirin, lightly grilled."

It seems odd, as it always does in accounts of the Algonquin circle, that someone as endearing, even as lovable, as Benchley could have been such a close friend of someone as unlovable as Dorothy Parker. Bryan *does his loyal best* to assure us that she was "wonderful company," but his account is largely a catalog of ill-natured jeers posing as epigrams.

Bryan recalls a good many happy inspirations. There was Steinbeck's code for social survival, for instance (Rule 4: "Never let a drunk catch your eye"); and Connelly's impromptu speech at a conference of travel writers where he had no business to be, elaborating on his duties as editor in chief of *Popular Wading* ("America's leading magazine of shallow-water sports"). And while the humor of names has its limitations, it is hard not to warm to Nummy Johnson's notion that Lucius Beebe may have had a sister called Phoebe B. Beebe, or to the game devised by George S. Kaufman that consisted of assigning the names on menus to fictional characters — the, towards the end, *Chicken Cacciatore*.

for example, and his girlfriend Fluffy Potatoes.

The alcohol content of the book, it has to be said, is high. Fred Allen did not drink, and Connelly, Perlman and Arthur Samuels drank in moderation, but the other characters in Bryan's cast "fairly lapped up the stuff." The martini cast a particularly long shadow in their lives. To Finis Fret, it was "the Breakfast of Champions" while Benchley's formula for mixing one was "gin, and just enough vermouth to take away that nasty, watery look."

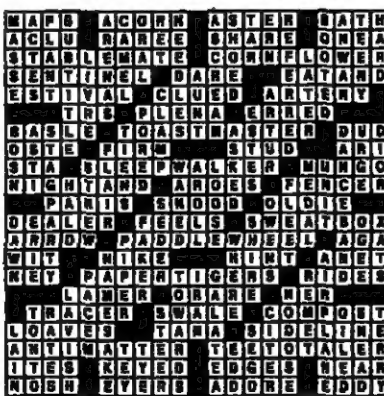
There was a price to be paid for all this, and a few of the merry-makers had sad ends. The gloom that so often goes with being funny never seems far away; few volumes of memoirs can have had as cheerless a title as Fred Allen's "Treadmill to Oblivion," and Frank Sullivan was probably not being altogether lighthearted when he spoke of retiring to "the Petroleum V. Naaby Home for Aged and Indigent Humorists." Still, for the most part, Bryan's book gives off a pleasant, nostalgic glow.

John Gross is on the staff of The New York Times.

Teddy Bears Bring £15,000

LONDON.—Christie's sold about 200 teddy bears Friday — its first auction strictly of bears and other soft toys — for a total of almost \$15,000 (\$21,300). The top price was £700 for a 75-year-old plush-covered bear with embroidered nose, yellow eyes, a pronounced humpback, and a music box inside.

Solution to Last Week's Puzzle



EUROPE HIGH LOW **ASIA** HIGH

[illegible]

MIDDLE EAST	Honolulu	29	34
	Houston	4	39
	Los Angeles	10	44

Ankara	7	43	-	28	ci	Miami	16	32	-
Berlin	7	43	-	-	no	Minneapolis	26	3	1
Darmstadt	7	43	-	-	ci	Montreal	27	27	-
Jerusalem	17	63	12	54	ci	Norway	27	61	-
Tel Aviv	26	79	10	50	ci	New York	7	45	-
OCEANIA						San Francisco	12	54	-
						Seattle	4	43	-
Auckland	31	76	14	57	ci	Toronto	2	26	-
Sydney	31	73	21	70	ci	Washington	10	50	-

ci-cloudy; fo-foggy; fr-fair; h-hazy; o-overcast; oc-partly cloudy;
 sh-showers; sw-snow; st-stormy.

SATURDAY'S FORECAST — CHANNEL: Slightly choppy, FR
Sole Temp 2—2 (34—38) LONDON: Cloudy, Temp 52°

MADRID: Fair. Temp. 4-12 (43-54). NEW YORK: Cloudy. Temp. 13-23 (55-73).
PARIS: Cloudy. Temp. 4-9 (39-32). ROME: Fair. Temp. 5-13 (41-55).
TEL AVIV: Not available. ZURICH: Partly cloudy. Temp. 3-10 (37-50).
BANGKOK: Foggy. Temp. 22-23 (72-73).
TOKYO: Partly cloudy. Temp. 19-14 (66-57).
MAMILA: Showers. Temp. 31-22 (88-72).
SINGAPORE: Partly cloudy. Temp. 27-21 (81-70).
TOKYO: Foggy. Temp. 11-2 (52-34).

World Stock Markets

Via Agence France-Presse Dec. 13

[illegible]

WHAT'S GOING ON?

I'M WATCHING THE NEWS. A DEPARTMENT STORE SANTA CLAUS HAD A HEART ATTACK

THEY TOOK HIM TO THE HOSPITAL, AND HE HAD TRIPLE BYPASS SURGERY...

THEY SAID THAT JUST BEFORE HIS HEART ATTACK, THERE WAS SOME KIND OF DISTURBANCE BY A LITTLE GIRL AT THE STORE...

I'VE WANTED TO COME HERE FOR YEARS.

I SIMPLY LOVE FRENCH FOOD.

WHAT'S THE SPECIALTY HERE?

SNAILS.

THEM FROM THE WAITERS??!

DAVE COVERLY

I WANT THIS MAN PUT IN THE STOCKADE FOR INSUBORDINATION!

WHAT MAN?

I WAS HOLDING HIM TILL YOU GOT HERE

MORT WALKER

12-14

FOR THE TIME
HER PET, WELL,
HERE GOES...

I'M SORRY,
PET. IT'S
LIKE THIS...

THAT'S
ALL RIGHT,
PET...

I'VE JUST COME
IN MYSELF
RUBBING ME...

THERE'S ABSOLUTELY
NO EXCUSE FOR
COMING IN AT THIS
TIME OF NIGHT...!!

72-11

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WHO GOES THERE?

ROBBINGHOOD AND HIS MERRY MEN

I THOUGHT YOU GUYS WERE IN QUARANTINE

WE'VE GOT TO CHANGE THE NAME OF THIS OUTFIT

BRADLEY

I KNOW YOU'RE PROBABLY BUSY WITH A CUSTOMER, KAY—SO I WON'T KEEP YOU! I JUST HAD A PHYSICAL CHECKUP... AND THE DOCTOR SAYS I'M IN PERFECT HEALTH!

I'D LIKE TO CELEBRATE! CAN YOU GO TO DINNER WITH ME THIS EVENING?

YES---BUT YOU'RE GOING TO GET TIRED OF SEEING ME, GRANT? WHAT TIME?

I'LL PICK YOU UP AT SEVEN IF THAT'S OKAY ---AND I'LL NEVER GET TIRED OF SEEING YOU!

BRADLEY SWANSON PRESENTS

Garfield

BOY AM I IN A ROTTEN MOOD

THWACK

CRASH!

THIS MUST BE SERIOUS... THAT DIDN'T EVEN CHEER ME UP

THWACK

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Date Prev.		Class Prev.		Class Prev.		Toronto Dec. 13		High Low Open Close				
Shanghai				Canada				Canadian stocks in AP				
441	226	226	226	Full Photo	510	510	510	9542 Alcan H X	51.95	15	15	15
442	226	226	226	Hallmark	725	725	725	9543 Alcan A	51.95	15	15	15
443	226	226	226	Full Photo	725	725	725	9544 Alcan B	51.95	15	15	15
444	226	226	226	Full Photo	725	725	725	9545 Alcan C	51.95	15	15	15
445	226	226	226	Full Photo	725	725	725	9546 Alcan D	51.95	15	15	15
446	226	226	226	Full Photo	725	725	725	9547 Alcan E	51.95	15	15	15
447	226	226	226	Full Photo	725	725	725	9548 Alcan F	51.95	15	15	15
448	226	226	226	Full Photo	725	725	725	9549 Alcan G	51.95	15	15	15
449	226	226	226	Full Photo	725	725	725	9550 Alcan H	51.95	15	15	15
450	226	226	226	Full Photo	725	725	725	9551 Alcan I	51.95	15	15	15
451	226	226	226	Full Photo	725	725	725	9552 Alcan J	51.95	15	15	15
452	226	226	226	Full Photo	725	725	725	9553 Alcan K	51.95	15	15	15
453	226	226	226	Full Photo	725	725	725	9554 Alcan L	51.95	15	15	15
454	226	226	226	Full Photo	725	725	725	9555 Alcan M	51.95	15	15	15
455	226	226	226	Full Photo	725	725	725	9556 Alcan N	51.95	15	15	15
456	226	226	226	Full Photo	725	725	725	9557 Alcan O	51.95	15	15	15
457	226	226	226	Full Photo	725	725	725	9558 Alcan P	51.95	15	15	15
458	226	226	226	Full Photo	725	725	725	9559 Alcan Q	51.95	15	15	15
459	226	226	226	Full Photo	725	725	725	9560 Alcan R	51.95	15	15	15
460	226	226	226	Full Photo	725	725	725	9561 Alcan S	51.95	15	15	15
461	226	226	226	Full Photo	725	725	725	9562 Alcan T	51.95	15	15	15
462	226	226	226	Full Photo	725	725	725	9563 Alcan U	51.95	15	15	15
463	226	226	226	Full Photo	725	725	725	9564 Alcan V	51.95	15	15	15
464	226	226	226	Full Photo	725	725	725	9565 Alcan W	51.95	15	15	15
465	226	226	226	Full Photo	725	725	725	9566 Alcan X	51.95	15	15	15
466	226	226	226	Full Photo	725	725	725	9567 Alcan Y	51.95	15	15	15
467	226	226	226	Full Photo	725	725	725	9568 Alcan Z	51.95	15	15	15
468	226	226	226	Full Photo	725	725	725	9569 Alcan AA	51.95	15	15	15
469	226	226	226	Full Photo	725	725	725	9570 Alcan AB	51.95	15	15	15
470	226	226	226	Full Photo	725	725	725	9571 Alcan AC	51.95	15	15	15
471	226	226	226	Full Photo	725	725	725	9572 Alcan AD	51.95	15	15	15
472	226	226	226	Full Photo	725	725	725	9573 Alcan AE	51.95	15	15	15
473	226	226	226	Full Photo	725	725	725	9574 Alcan AF	51.95	15	15	15
474	226	226	226	Full Photo	725	725	725	9575 Alcan AG	51.95	15	15	15
475	226	226	226	Full Photo	725	725	725	9576 Alcan AH	51.95	15	15	15
476	226	226	226	Full Photo	725	725	725	9577 Alcan AI	51.95	15	15	15
477	226	226	226	Full Photo	725	725	725	9578 Alcan AJ	51.95	15	15	15
478	226	226	226	Full Photo	725	725	725	9579 Alcan AK	51.95	15	15	15
479	226	226	226	Full Photo	725	725	725	9580 Alcan AL	51.95	15	15	15
480	226	226	226	Full Photo	725	725	725	9581 Alcan AM	51.95	15	15	15
481	226	226	226	Full Photo	725	725	725	9582 Alcan AN	51.95	15	15	15
482	226	226	226	Full Photo	725	725	725	9583 Alcan AO	51.95	15	15	15
483	226	226	226	Full Photo	725	725	725	9584 Alcan AP	51.95	15	15	15
484	226	226	226	Full Photo	725	725	725	9585 Alcan AQ	51.95	15	15	15
485	226	226	226	Full Photo	725	725	725	9586 Alcan AR	51.95	15	15	15
486	226	226	226	Full Photo	725	725	725	9587 Alcan AS	51.95	15	15	15
487	226	226	226	Full Photo	725	725	725	9588 Alcan AT	51.95	15	15	15
488	226	226	226	Full Photo	725	725	725	9589 Alcan AU	51.95	15	15	15
489	226	226	226	Full Photo	725	725	725	9590 Alcan AV	51.95	15	15	15
490	226	226	226	Full Photo	725	725	725	9591 Alcan AW	51.95	15	15	15
491	226	226	226	Full Photo	725	725	725	9592 Alcan AX	51.95	15	15	15
492	226	226	226	Full Photo	725	725	725	9593 Alcan AY	51.95	15	15	15
493	226	226	226	Full Photo	725	725	725	9594 Alcan AZ	51.95	15	15	15
494	226	226	226	Full Photo	725	725	725	9595 Alcan BA	51.95	15	15	15
495	226	226	226	Full Photo	725	725	725	9596 Alcan BB	51.95	15	15	15
496	226	226	226	Full Photo	725	725	725	9597 Alcan BC	51.95	15	15	15
497	226	226	226	Full Photo	725	725	725	9598 Alcan BD	51.95	15	15	15
498	226	226	226	Full Photo	725	725	725	9599 Alcan BE	51.95	15	15	15
499	226	226	226	Full Photo	725	725	725	9600 Alcan BF	51.95	15	15	15
500	226	226	226	Full Photo	725	725	725	9601 Alcan BG	51.95	15	15	15
501	226	226	226	Full Photo	725	725	725	9602 Alcan BH	51.95	15	15	15
502	226	226	226	Full Photo	725	725	725	9603 Alcan BI	51.95	15	15	15
503	226	226	226	Full Photo	725	725	725	9604 Alcan BJ	51.95	15	15	15
504	226	226	226	Full Photo	725	725	725	9605 Alcan BK	51.95	15	15	15
505	226	226	226	Full Photo	725	725	725	9606 Alcan BL	51.95	15	15	15
506	226	226	226	Full Photo	725	725	725	9607 Alcan BM	51.95	15	15	15
507	226	226	226	Full Photo	725	725	725	9608 Alcan BN	51.95	15	15	15
508	226	226	226	Full Photo	725	725	725	9609 Alcan BO	51.95	15	15	15
509	226	226	226	Full Photo	725	725	725	9610 Alcan BP	51.95	15	15	15
510	226	226	226	Full Photo	725	725	725	9611 Alcan BQ	51.95	15	15	15
511	226	226	226	Full Photo	725	725	725	9612 Alcan BR	51.95	15	15	15
512	226	226	226	Full Photo	725	725	725	9613 Alcan BS	51.95	15	15	15
513	226	226	226	Full Photo	725	725	725	9614 Alcan BT	51.95	15	15	15
514	226	226	226	Full Photo	725	725	725	9615 Alcan BU	51.95	15	15	15
515	226	226	226	Full Photo	725	725	725	9616 Alcan BV	51.95	15	15	15
516	226	226	226	Full Photo	725	725	725	9617 Alcan BW	51.95	15	15	15
517	226	226	226	Full Photo	725	725	725	9618 Alcan BX	51.95	15	15	15
518	226	226	226	Full Photo	725	725	725	9619 Alcan BY	51.95	15	15	15
519	226	226	226	Full Photo	725	725	725	9620 Alcan BZ	51.95	15	15	15
520	226	226	226	Full Photo	725	725	725	9621 Alcan CA	51.95	15	15	15
521	226	226	226	Full Photo	725	725	725	9622 Alcan CB	51.95	15	15	15
522	226	226	226	Full Photo	725	725	725	9623 Alcan CC	51.95	15	15	15
523	226	226	226	Full Photo	725	725	725	9624 Alcan CD	51.95	15	15	15
524	226	226	226	Full Photo	725	725	725	9625 Alcan CE	51.95	15	15	15
525	226	226	226	Full Photo	725	725	725	9626 Alcan CF	51.95	15	15	15
526	226	226	226	Full Photo	725	725	725	9627 Alcan CG	51.95	15	15	15
527	226	226	226	Full Photo	725	725	725	9628 Alcan CH	51.95	15	15	15
528	226	226	226	Full Photo	725	725	725	9629 Alcan CI	51.95	15	15	15
529	226	226	226	Full Photo	725	725	725	9630 Alcan CJ	51.95	15	15	15
530	226	226	226	Full Photo	725	725	725	9631 Alcan CK	51.95	15	15	15
531	226	226	226	Full Photo	725	725	725	9632 Alcan CL	51.95	15	15	15
532	226	226	226	Full Photo	725	725	725	9633 Alcan CM	51.95	15	15	15
533	226	226	226	Full Photo	725	725	725	9634 Alcan CN	51.95	15	15	15
534	226	226	226	Full Photo	725	725	725	9635 Alcan CO	51.95	15	15	15
535	226	226	226	Full Photo	725	725	725	9636 Alcan CP	51.95	15	15	15
536	226	226	226	Full Photo	725	725	725	9637 Alcan CQ	51.95	15	15	15
537	226	226	226	Full Photo	725	725	725	9638 Alcan CR	51.95	15	15	15
538	226	226	226	Full Photo	725	725	725	9639 Alcan CS	51.95	15	15	15
539	226	226	226	Full Photo	725	725	725	9640 Alcan CT	51.95	15	15	15
540	226	226	226	Full Photo	725	725	725	9641 Alcan CU	51.95	15	15	15
541	226	226	226	Full Photo	725	725	725	9642 Alcan CV	51.95	15	15	15
542	226	226	226	Full Photo	725	725	725	9643 Alcan CW	51.95	15	15	15
543	226	226	226	Full Photo	725	725	725	9644 Alcan CX	51.95	15	15	15
544	226	226	226	Full Photo	725	725	725	9645 Alcan CY	51.95	15	15	15
545	226	226	226	Full Photo	725	725	725	9646 Alcan CZ	51.95	15	15	15
546	226	226	226	Full Photo	725	725	725	9647 Alcan DA	51.95	15	15	15
547	226	226	226	Full Photo	725	725	725	9648 Alcan DB	51.95	15	15	15
548	226	226	226	Full Photo	725	725	725	9649 Alcan DC	51.95	15	15	15
549	226	226	226	Full Photo	725	725	725	9650 Alcan DD	51.95	15	15	15
550	226	226	226									

SPORTS

Patriots Will Battle Tradition as Well as Dolphins in Game That May Decide Title

By Michael Janofsky
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Given the turnover rate of players in the National Football League — most have come and gone in five years or so — one team's domination of another is not always easy to explain. It does, however, lead to generalizations, like the following:

The New England Patriots cannot win in Miami.

That is not entirely true because they did win there, once, in 1966, the first time the Dolphins and the Patriots played. Since, however, the Patriots have lost 17 straight in the Orange Bowl, which is as compelling a reason as any to assume No. 18 is coming up.

Or maybe it is not. Patrick Sullivan, the Patriots' general manager, whose career in football began when he was an 8-year-old ball boy, said the Patriots' game with the Dolphins on Monday night in the Orange Bowl "is the biggest in our franchise's history."

NFL PREVIEW

Perhaps it is because of the streak and the fact that the Dolphins, the Patriots and the New York Jets are all tied or in the lead in the American Conference East with 10-4 records. With a victory Monday and another six days later against the Cincinnati Bengals, the Patriots could win a division title for the first time since 1978. They can win the division Monday night, if the Jets lose Saturday to the Chicago Bears.

The Patriots can clinch at least a wild-card entry to the playoffs with a victory if the Denver Broncos lose Saturday to the Kansas City Chiefs.

But all those possibilities rely on a victory over the Dolphins, and more than one measure suggests it will be difficult.

• The Dolphins are 6-0 at home this season.

• In nearly 16 seasons under the coaching of Don Shula the Dolphins are 47-15 in the last four games of the season, and 7-2-0 this year.

• Of those 62 games, 38 have been played in the Orange Bowl, and the Dolphins have won 32.

"One of the reasons, I'm sure, is the weather," Sullivan said. "Last year, we played them in Miami in the second game of the season, and it was brutally hot. In New England, we had already gotten into the cooler part of the year."

To help acclimate themselves, the Patriots went to Miami on Wednesday and scheduled daily practices through Sunday. It is something they had done before, but this time colder weather made practicing more difficult in the East.

That could help snap the streak. But even if it does, Sullivan will not be convinced acclimation accounted for the victory.

"We have a better team than in past years," he said. "This team has a lot of characteristics that are characteristic of previous teams. That's why it's such a big game."

Harrah's Reno Race & Sports Book has made the Dolphins 6-point favorites.

AMERICAN CONFERENCE

Kansas City (5-9) at Denver (9-5): The Broncos, beaten in a second overtime this season by the Los Angeles Raiders, still have a chance to make the playoffs. And as bad as their running game was last week they are not likely to lose to a team that has so few talented players who are healthy. (Broncos by 10.)

Seattle (8-6) at Los Angeles (10-4): The Seahawks can be a headache for the Raiders. Six games ago, the Seahawks won big, 33-3, with the defense contributing two touchdowns, six sacks and four interceptions. The Raiders have not played as badly since, winning four of five but



Saturday, the Jets have to stop Walter Payton.

not in overpowering fashion. They cannot put anybody away, which puts this game within the Seahawks' reach. (Raiders by 4½.)

Buffalo (2-12) at Pittsburgh (6-8): The Bills might not be as overmatched as the records suggest. The Steelers have lost their last three games, giving up 115 points in the process. But in the Bills' last nine games they have scored only 113 points. (Steelers by 10.)

Houston (5-9) at Cleveland (7-7): Jerry Glavine makes

his debut as interim coach of the Oilers, but he might be more valuable as a defensive lineman. His team could use a few new ones judging by the number of rushing yards it allows. The Oilers' average yield in points the last four games is 36, and last time the Browns beat them by the score of 21-6. (Browns by 10.)

NATIONAL CONFERENCE

New York (9-5) at Dallas (9-5): The Cowboys have been embarrassed twice this season, first by the Bears, 44-0, and last Sunday by the Bengals, 50-24. They rebounded the first time, drubbing Philadelphia. To rebound again, they must slow Joe Morris, the league's leading touchdown scorer, and Phil Simms, who threw for a career-high 432 yards when the teams played 10 weeks ago. The Cowboys won that one, 30-29, but since their defense has eroded considerably and the Giants' offense has improved. If recent form holds, the Giants should win. But this is a big game, and the Cowboys are more accustomed to winning than the Giants. (Cowboys by 3.)

Green Bay (6-8) at Detroit (7-7): The Lions are at home; that means they win. That also means they could make amends for their worst game of the season, a 43-10 loss to the Packers in the fifth week. (Lions by 4½.)

Minnesota (7-7) at Atlanta (2-12): The Vikings' defense has improved while the Falcons continue to be a too-injured team, with an offensive line that has sprung a few leaks too many. (Vikings by 1.)

St. Louis (5-9) at Los Angeles (10-4): Coming off their most emotional and satisfying victory of the season, 27-20 over the 49ers, the Rams need only one more victory to clinch the division. They should get it here. The Cardinals have problems along the offensive line and in their secondary, which should make it a rough day for Neil Lomax and a good one for the Rams' Dieter Brock. (Rams by 9½.)

San Francisco (6-8) at New Orleans (5-9): The 49ers' numbers were impressive last Monday night but they lost

to the Rams because Joe Montana threw two key interceptions, their kickoff team gave up a touchdown and the secondary does not scare opponents the way it used to. The Saints are not very good, but they did squish the Rams two weeks ago. (49ers by 10.)

INTERCONFERENCE

Chicago (13-1) at New York Jets (10-4): The one thing the Jets' Ken O'Brien has been criticized for this season is holding the ball too long before passing. That could get him into trouble Saturday against the Bears' pass rush, especially when they use their "46," with eight men at the line. The Jets also will have their hands full with Walter Payton, who has run for more than 100 yards in nine straight games, and with Jim McMahon, who is just about fully recovered from shoulder tendinitis. (Bears by 2½.)

Cincinnati (7-7) at Washington (8-6): Considering that the Redskins have scored as many as 30 points only twice this season, it does not seem possible they can beat the Bengals, who have scored 95 in their last two games. The Bengals do, however, have problems with good defensive teams, and the Redskins have the second-best pass defense in the league. The Redskins also have the running game that can control a game and keep Boomer Esiason and his buddies off the field. (Redskins by 2.)

Philadelphia (6-8) at San Diego (7-7): This could be a meeting of two future former coaches, Marion Campbell of the Eagles and Don Coryell of the Chargers. Both had high hopes for the season, only to be undone by an inconsistent offense, the Eagles' and an inconsistent defense, the Chargers'. Chalk this one up for the Chargers, who have scored 30, 40, 24, 35, 40 and 54 points in their last six games. (Chargers by 7.)

Indianapolis (3-11) at Tampa Bay (2-12): By all rights, this game should end in a tie, a kicker missing a field goal 14 minutes 59 seconds into overtime. (Bucs by 3½.)

SCOREBOARD

Basketball

NBA Standings			
EASTERN CONFERENCE			
Atlantic Division			
Team	W	L	Pct.
New York	13	3	.809
Philadelphia	12	4	.750
Washington	12	4	.750
Boston	11	5	.688
Brooklyn	10	6	.625
Charlotte	9	7	.562
Atlanta	8	8	.500
Orlando	7	9	.438
Florida	6	10	.375
Washington	5	11	.312
Charlotte	4	12	.250
Atlanta	3	13	.188
Orlando	2	14	.125
Florida	1	15	.062
Central Division			
Team	W	L	Pct.
Chicago	12	4	.750
Indiana	11	5	.688
Philadelphia	10	6	.625
Washington	9	7	.562
Boston	8	8	.500
Brooklyn	7	9	.438
Charlotte	6	10	.375
Atlanta	5	11	.312
Orlando	4	12	.250
Florida	3	13	.188
Washington	2	14	.125
Charlotte	1	15	.062
Atlanta	0	16	.000
WESTERN CONFERENCE			
Midwest Division			
Team	W	L	Pct.
Chicago	12	4	.750
Indiana	11	5	.688
Philadelphia	10	6	.625
Washington	9	7	.562
Boston	8	8	.500
Brooklyn	7	9	.438
Charlotte	6	10	.375
Atlanta	5	11	.312
Orlando	4	12	.250
Florida	3	13	.188
Washington	2	14	.125
Charlotte	1	15	.062
Atlanta	0	16	.000
Pacific Division			
Team	W	L	Pct.
Los Angeles	12	4	.750
Portland	11	5	.688
Phoenix	10	6	.625
San Antonio	9	7	.562
San Diego	8	8	.500
Utah	7	9	.438
Golden State	6	10	.375
Seattle	5	11	.312
Denver	4	12	.250
Minnesota	3	13	.188
San Jose	2	14	.125
San Francisco	1	15	.062

Hockey

NHL Standings			
WALEN CONFERENCE			
Patrick Division			
Team	W	L	Pct.
Montreal	12	4	.750
Quebec	11	5	.688
Philadelphia	10	6	.625
Pittsburgh	9	7	.562
Washington	8	8	.500
Atlanta	7	9	.438
Florida	6	10	.375
Orlando	5	11	.312
San Jose	4	12	.250
San Francisco	3	13	.188
San Diego	2	14	.125
San Antonio	1	15	.062
Norris Division			
Team	W	L	Pct.
Los Angeles	12	4	.750
Edmonton	11	5	.688
Calgary	10	6	.625
Winnipeg	9	7	.562
Minnesota	8	8	.500
St. Louis	7	9	.438
Chicago	6	10	.375
Philadelphia	5	11	.312
Washington	4	12	.250
Atlanta	3	13	.188
Orlando	2	14	.125
San Jose	1	15	.062

Transition

BASEBALL			
American League			
Team	W	L	Pct.
Los Angeles	12	4	.750
San Diego	11	5	.688
San Francisco	10	6	.625
Seattle	9	7	.562
San Jose	8	8	.500
San Antonio	7	9	.438
San Diego	6	10	.375
San Francisco	5	11	.312
San Jose	4	12	.250
San Antonio	3	13	.188
San Diego	2	14	.125
San Francisco	1	15	.062

Transition

BASEBALL			
National League			
Team	W	L	Pct.
Los Angeles	12	4	.750
San Diego	11	5	.688
San Francisco	10	6	.625
Seattle	9	7	.562
San Jose	8	8	.500
San Antonio	7	9	.438
San Diego	6	10	.375
San Francisco	5	11	.312
San Jose	4	12	.250
San Antonio	3	13	.188
San Diego	2	14	.125
San Francisco	1	15	.062

Transition

BASEBALL			
National League			
Team	W	L	Pct.
Los Angeles	12	4	.750
San Diego	11	5	.688
San Francisco	10	6	.625
Seattle	9	7	.562
San Jose	8	8	.500
San Antonio	7	9	.438
San Diego	6	10	.375
San Francisco	5	11	.312
San Jose	4	12	.250
San Antonio	3	13	.188
San Diego	2	14	.125
San Francisco	1	15	.062

Transition

BASEBALL			
National League			
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San Francisco	10	6	.625
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Graham Wins Another Close Cup Ski Race

The Associated Press

VAL D'ISERE, France — Laurie Graham of Canada made up for her narrow defeat Thursday by winning Friday's women's World Cup downhill race. But just as narrowly.

Graham, the 1982 bronze medal winner at the world championships, posted a time of 1 minute and 25.1 seconds, the week's best clocking, to edge Maria Walliser of Switzerland by 12-hundredths of a second over the 7,198-foot (2,194-meter) track. West Germany's Michaela Gerg, who won Thursday's downhill, was third.

Graham's triumph put her in first place in the season-long World Cup downhill standings with 45 points. Gerg is second with 40.

Debbie Armstrong of Seattle, the 1984 Olympic giant slalom gold medalist who finished seventh, was exactly one second behind Graham.

"I had high hopes for today, but am glad to get out of there with a seventh," she said. "Truthfully, I just wanted to get this day over with because of the falls yesterday. That kept creeping into my mind."

Putz Still in Contention

Christine Putz of Austria, who crashed heavily during Thursday's race, remained in a coma Friday at the Sablon de La Tronche hospital in Grenoble, United Press International reported from Val d'Isere.

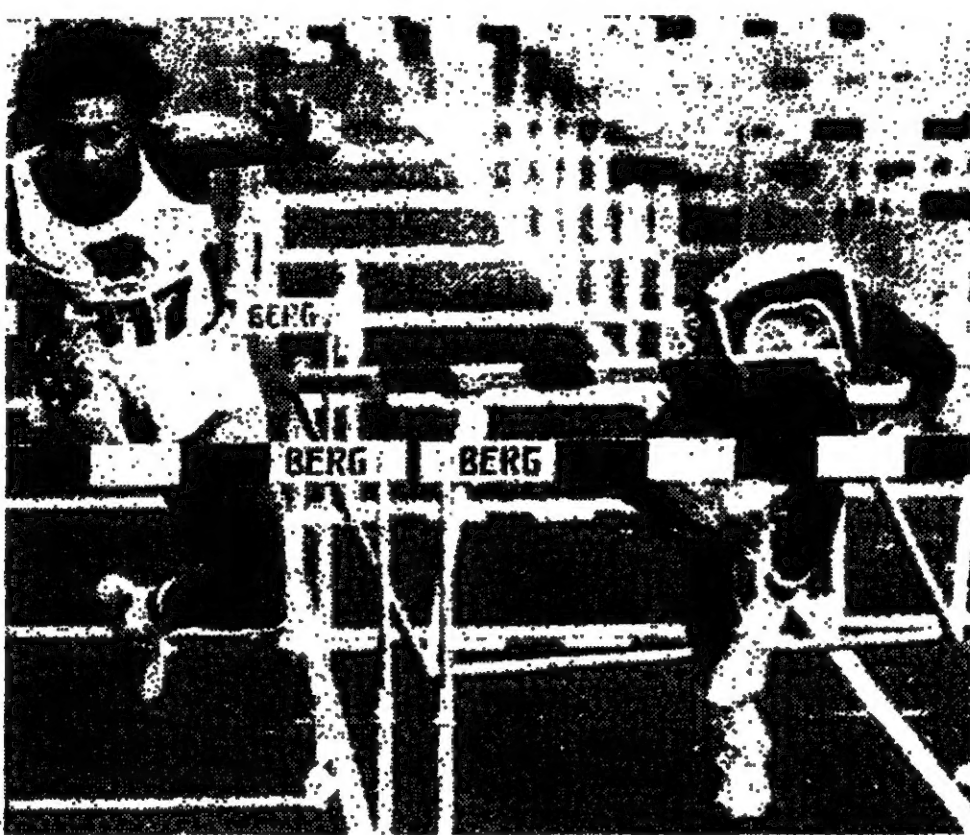
The Austrian team doctor, Sigi Wagner, said Putz might be improving slightly because "she showed some movement Thursday night and that's encouraging."

"She's still in a coma, but she's a little better," Wagner said. "She might remain unconscious for three days or it could be a week."

U.S. Skier Hurt in Italy

Kraig Sourbeer, 20, from East Burke, Vermont, fractured a vertebra in his neck after losing control of his skis in mid-course and tumbling several times during a practice downhill run Thursday at Val Gardena, Italy. The Associated Press reported from Santa Cristina.

Officials at Val Gardena said Sourbeer was in good condition at a hospital in nearby Bressanone and would be flown to the United States for treatment. He had been practicing for the season's second World Cup race, set for Saturday.



TWO WAYS TO HURDLE — Surapol Sup-Kla of Thailand headed under the penultimate hurdle as Fuzuan Sunardi of Indonesia headed for the finish line on Thursday in the final of the 110-meter competition during the Southeast Asia Games in Bangkok. Surapol, despite his different approach to running in a hurdles race, did not receive a medal.

Bol Blocks Bucks, Bullets Triumph

The Associated Press

LANDOVER, Maryland — If Max Baer goes on to become one of the great defensive players in the National Basketball Association, it will be said that this was the game that marked the start of his career.

Put into the Washington Bullets' starting lineup for the first time Thursday night because of left forward's injured ankle, the 7-foot-7 (2.3-meter) rookie from the Sudan blocked 11 shots in the first half of the game against Milwaukee Bucks. He went on to post a season-high 18 points, a team-record 12 blocked shots and nine rebounds as the Bullets won, 110-108, in overtime.

"That was the most dominating performance by one player I've seen this year," said the Bucks' coach, Don Nelson. "We tried many things to stop him, and it's a tribute to him that we couldn't stop him."

Other teams are going to get their chance to try, because the Bullets said that Ralston, their top scorer and rebounder, will be out

NBA FOCUS

six weeks with a chipped ankle bone.

